The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00: in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance on these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1871. NO. 216.

FIRST EDITION.

PARIS.

Last Band of Insurgents Crushed.

Executions Going on in Squads of Fifty.

SHOOTING OF DELESCLUSE.

Trial of Communist Leaders.

The People Enthusiastic Over Their Deliverance.

Shooting of Delescluse—The City to be Strongly Garrisoned—Ten Nuns Murdered.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M. Delescluse, Delegate Minister of War under the defunct Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, on Saturday night, in attempting to escape.

The trial of the Communist leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed that every one will suffer death.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the government forces succeeded in capturing the insurgents' positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise late Saturday night. The firing then ceased. Yesterday morning the National troops advanced on the one position yet held by the forces of the Commune. The insurgents hoisted a white flag and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871 ended.

The Thirty-eighth regiment of the line, belonging to MacMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also magnificent banners of red silk, captured from the Communists.

General Vinoy, appointed Governor of Paris by M. Thiers, proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order is restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection dispelled. Owing to the admirable plan adopted by MacMahon for storming the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days' fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army is 5,000 killed and 15,000 wounded, while according to the most reliable estimate the losses to the insurgents are over fifteen times as great.

It is stated upon good authority that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages in the prison of La Roquet, who were murdered were ten nuns. On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Sartory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on, and in the confusion which followed the breaking out of the flames, sixty-five effected their escape. Of this number twenty-four have been recaptured. The French government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or who may take refuge in England, as under French law they are regarded as criminals who come with the terms of the extradition treaty. A dispatch from Paris last night says that firemen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. It also states that the fire in the Hotel de Ville has been extinguished.

Paschal and Grousset, two of the principal leaders of the insurrection, have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive and hiding.

Since eight o'clock last night, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, priests and cabs have been again making their appearance on the streets.

Ten thousand prisoners are now passing through the line Lafayette. Most of them are barehanded, and their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are two thousand regulars who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

The Hostages Shot—Execution Going on in Squads of Fifty and One Hundred—The People Enthusiastic Over Their Deliverance.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Menilt, Montrouet and Pere la Chaise was desperate. No quarter was given men, women or children. The military has been established in the city. Executions are progressing in the Champs de Mars, Park de Montsioux and Hotel de Ville. From fifty to a hundred insurgents are shot at a time.

No one is permitted to leave Paris without a pass signed by MacMahon. The troops fearing incendiary fires have caused all the cellar gratings and other openings to be hermetically sealed.

Among the hostages shot by the insurgents were the Abbes Suia and De Gaerry, the Jesuit Father Olivain Canbert Bargy, the Abbe Allard Bunker Jecker, and twenty-five gens d'armes.§

The last band of insurgents was crushed yesterday at Pere la Chaise.

Three thousand prisoners arrived here yesterday. The disarmament of the National Guards is proceeding. Multitudes of people have been arrested. The population of Paris are enthusiastic over their deliverance.

Nearly every member of the Commune was shot or executed immediately after their capture.

The Western and Orleans Railway lines were opened to-day to the goods traffic. The exit of all persons from Paris is forbidden. Provisions are scarce and the markets are closing.

LONDON, May 29.—*The Times'* special of this morning says that Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The Bavarian General commanding at Champagne has asked for passports for the insurgent officers and men captured by his troops at Vincennes, but the request was refused by Favre.

As an answer to the text of the Peace Convention, Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Austro-American Naturalization Treaty.

VIENNA, May 29.—The naturalization treaty between the Austrian Empire and the United States of America, which was signed by Baron Von Beust and Minister Jay last September has been ratified by the Reichsrath, and will be submitted to the Hungarian Diet on the 26th of June. Twelve months are allowed by the treaty for the exchange of ratifications.

Important News from Cabool.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch from Cabool, dated May 23d, says General Fermoor reports that Laaboob has captured Herut, and that Futies Mohamed Khan was killed and his son wounded.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 29.—The steamship Wisconsin, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1871.

NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

The seventh National Camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will, as last year, be held at Round Lake, Saratoga county, New York, and the exercises will commence Tuesday, July 4, and close on Friday, July 14th, 1871.

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

At Fire Island Inlet yesterday noon, there was great excitement in consequence of the sudden appearance of a large fin-back whale, about thirty feet in length. The fishermen were unprepared for harpooning, or the whale could doubtless have been captured. A whale

YACHTING

crew will go to the place to-day. When Ashbury, the English yachtsman, was in this country, he claimed that his vessel was not required to race the whole American yacht fleet in order to recover the Queen's cup, won by the America. The New York Yacht Club has now conceded this claim, and the Livonia, Mr. Ashbury's new yacht, will therefore contend for this prize with a single vessel only.

ARRIVED,

The steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg.

THE INSURANCE OFFICERS' CONVENTION.

In the National Convention of State Insurance Officers to-day, Mr. Crowell, resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, addressed the Convention. He said that foreign companies were willing to make the deposits required of them, but decided that their funds should be kept intact in the States where they have their principal offices, and that only weak companies would object to the rigid supervision of the State Superintendents of Insurance. A communication was received through a committee from six foreign companies doing business in New York. The communication set forth that the business of foreign companies has already induced the investment of upward of $6,000,000 of capital in this country, and all the companies ask in return is that they may be subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as the companies in this country. They cheerfully pay all charges and taxes for which such companies are liable, but they respectfully protest against discriminating taxes and laws to their detriment. This communication, together with a series of resolutions subsequently offered, were referred to the appropriate committee. The Convention adjourned to meet at three o'clock P. M. in the Fifth Avenue Hotel for informal discussion of some of the committees' reports before being brought before the Convention for final action.

FORT WAYNE, IND

Preparations for the Reception of the Southern Editorial Excursionists.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 29, 1871.

Our citizens will hold a public meeting to-morrow night to make proper arrangements for the reception of the editorial excursion party to Saginaw Bay, which will reach here from the South on Tuesday evening, June 6th. The party will be composed of leading newspaper representatives of New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other southern and Western cities. They remain here over night, leaving Wednesday morning for Saginaw and Bay City. A special train of new cars will be set apart for their use by the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad. From here they go over the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Road. Every effort is being made to make it the most successful thing of the kind ever contemplated.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 29, 1871, via ROCHESTER, PA.

The Republican County Convention met here today. Geo. L. Barker, of New Brighton, was elected President, and Frank Miner, Thos. Todd and John S. Wilson, Secretaries. The following candidates were nominated by decisive majorities of the popular vote: Assembly—Wm. C. Shurlock; Associate Judge, Joseph C. Wilson; Sheriff, Joseph H. Harrah; Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace; Commissioner—Hugh J. Marshall; Auditors—Ralph Coverdi, S. Clark. A. Simpson and Jacob Swigard; and Trustees of the Academy—H. Hiel and John Murray. Samuel J. Cross, of Rochester, was elected Chairman of the County Committee; Smith Curtis, Secretary, and Frank Miner, Treasurer. James Patterson, Esq., was elected delegate to the next National Convention, and Thomas G. Kenand and J. L. B. Dawson delegates to the next State Convention, without instructions.

Resolutions were passed indorsing President Grant and Governor Geary, and thanking the Democratic press for the nomination of Dr. Stanton. The convention was very harmonious, there being no dissenting voice on any question.

In the Second Senatorial District, Philadelphia, the canvass is very warm, there being five workers for the Republican nomination, viz: Joseph Gladding, Charles O'Neill, J. W. Henszey, Robert Johnston and Elisha W. Davis.

The Democrats of Jefferson county will hold their nominating convention on Saturday, June 24th.

Joseph B. Hancock announces himself as a Republican candidate for Assembly from the Eleventh District, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Sunday Republic says: "It is now asserted that ex-State Senator Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, will be the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, but the assertion may be based on guesswork."

MR. GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He Does Not Aspire to but Will Not Decline the Nomination.

LEAVENWORTH, May 29.—Yesterday's *Times* publishes the following correspondence:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 29, 1871.

HON. HORACE GREELEY—DEAR SIR:—Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872, for nomination for President. Without any disrespect to Gen. Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President.

Very respectfully, your friend,

WILLIAM LARAMORE.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 4.

My Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 29th ult., asking pointed questions with regard to our political future. I must respond in great haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but I fully propose also never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations without neglecting other and more imperative duties. I have not yet formed a decided opinion upon the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrines. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

The *Times* remarks editorially: Mr. Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas. In the southeastern portion of the State Greeley Clubs are already organizing. The letter itself was evidently written for publication, and places Mr. Greeley squarely before the people as a candidate for the Presidency.

WOOSTER, O.

Wayne County Democratic Nominations—The Party Repudiate the Great Martyr's New Departure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O, May 29, 1871.

The Democrats of Wayne county held a primary election last Saturday for the judicial and county officers, and to-day the return judges of the several townships met at the Court House in Wooster and returned the official vote, which resulted in 531 majority for Hon. Lyman R. Critchfield over Hon. Geo. Rex for Judge of Common Please; 160 for Nicholas Stamaits for County Treasurer; 404 for Peter Stair, County Commissioner, and 1,200 for Wm. Dozier for Infirmary Director. The nominations being generally regarded as equivalent to an election, the judicial district of Wayne county usually having hundreds of Democratic majority, there was considerable electioneering among the unterrified, and consequently a great deal of money was won and lost in the result, betting being lively. Vallandingham's new departure from the Democratic landmarks was denounced in the Convention held this afternoon. The following are the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That among the persons named in connection with the Governorship, Colonel George W. McCook is our choice.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Wayne county are now and forever in favor of adhering to the old landmarks of the Democratic faith and practice; that we repudiate any and all new departures, from whatever quarter they may come, which attempt to close our mouths and prevent us from denouncing wrong and oppression wherever and by whomsoever they may be attempted on any portion of the American people.

THE DOMINION.

The Governor General Signs the Treaty Without Consulting Parliament—Mail Contract Let—Two Men Drowned.

MONTREAL, May 29.—The *Witness* says: Our Canadian executive is going to exercise the same privilege as the Queen herself, of ratifying the treaty without asking the consent of Parliament. This will, we presume, be final as far as regards the fisheries, but a regulation may be required to open the canals. All this is best, for two reasons: First, any solution of international difficulties is better than the arbitration of war; second, the Dominion of Canada will, we have seen, be more wedded to it by this treaty, as well as by all she acquires through it. There are certainly various points in which we might justly have claimed more, but upon the whole the treaty is, we think, a happy solution of a complication of difficulties.

TORONTO, May 29.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Leader* says no explanations will be given why Sir John Young signed the treaty at Washington until after the treaty has been signed in England.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 29.—The contract for carrying the mails between Halifax, Cork and Liverpool has been awarded by the Canadian and Imperial Governments to Hugh Allan, on the same terms as formerly made with the Inman line.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—Yesterday morning Capt. Matthewson and Dr. McKean, of the Inman steamer City of Dunham, were down the harbor on a fishing excursion. About eleven o'clock a gale of wind arose, the boat was capsized and both are supposed to have been drowned.

PORTLAND, O.

An Unknown Man Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTLAND, JEFFERSON COUNTY, May 29, 1871.

As Mr. Gunyan and son were crossing the river from Warrenton, Ohio, in a skiff, they discovered the body of an unknown man floating in the water. The body was brought to shore, where, after an examination had been made, he was buried a short distance up the bank. Nothing definite was elicited as to his identity. He was of rather small build and stature, with short black hair, apparently about thirty-five years of age; had on an ordinary pair of dark pants, a calico shirt and a good pair of boots. In every respects he answered the description of an Italian lost from the steamboat Argosy a short time ago. From the dilapidation of his clothing and the disfigurement of his face and hands, some suppose him to have been lying in the water for some time, and to be the man lost from the steamboat Carrie Brooks some months since. I may be able to send you further particulars of the case as soon as the Argosy returns here.

FIRES.

Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 29.—This evening a fire broke out in a building containing five thousand bushels of grain, which was entirely destroyed. The building cost $15,000, and was insured for $5,000. The stock was valued at $70,000, fully insured.

Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, May 29.—A fire broke out in a lumber yard adjoining the depot in Bridgeport, yesterday, and destroyed forty thousand dollars worth of lumber and several adjoining buildings, including a grocery and confectionery store. The fire raged all day. No further particulars can be ascertained.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 29.—A fire broke out here yesterday morning in the lumber yard of Beardsley Wilson, and proved more disastrous than any that has taken place here for the past twenty years. The tracks of the New York and New Haven Railroad pass through the yard, and it is supposed a spark from a locomotive ignited the immense piles of lumber. Among the buildings burned were the Pequonnock Mills, which, with much difficulty escaped without injury; F. Bartram's pork packing establishment, containing several barrels of pork and hams; the store of McNeil & Co., fruit dealers, and the liquor store of J. E. Dunham. The docks and railroad bridge, about twenty years aged, and the debris which had fallen across the tracks rendered the passage of trains impossible. The losses are as follows: Beardsley & Wilson, lumber merchants, $45,000; insured for $14,000; Fred. Bartram, pork packer, $3,000; insured for $2,000; German Hotel, $8,000; McNeil & Co., fruit, $20,000; insured for $5,000; J. E. Dunham, $5,000; insured for $1,500; other persons, including the railroad companies, &c., $20,000.

Gloucester, Mass.

BOSTON, May 29.—A fire in Gloucester, Mass., yesterday destroyed two blocks owned by Webster & Bobson.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 7:20 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:

The slight rain reported on Sunday evening in California ceased during the night and to-day appears at Rocky mountain stations. From Colorado to Lake Superior the temperature appears to have slightly increased, with a falling barometer; the temperature has risen in the Middle and the Eastern States with a decided fall in the barometer, and the pressure has generally diminished slightly in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys; light and threatening weather has generally prevailed from the south and southwest. Rain has been reported from Tennessee, and threatening weather still continues there, as well as in Georgia and northern Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that fresh southeast and northeast winds will be experienced on Lake Superior, and threatening weather with light rain south and east of Tennessee. No important change is indicated from Illinois eastward to the Atlantic.

MANSFIELD, O.

Suicide of a Farmer by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 29, 1871.

A farmer by the name of William Mathews, residing near Lexington, this county, committed suicide on Saturday last, about one o'clock, by drowning himself in the creek, a few rods from his residence, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Germans had peace jubilees yesterday at Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., which are described as very successful demonstrations. The Teutonic citizens of New York and Philadelphia celebrated with Monday by picnics, excursions, etc.

The completion of the new bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., was celebrated yesterday.

The annual convention of the German Catholic societies of the United States met in Baltimore yesterday.

Decoration day will be more generally observed in Boston and other eastern cities to-day than ever before. Most of the banks and business houses will be closed.

Chicago boasts of the German peace jubilee yesterday. The procession was three hours and a quarter in passing, and contained representations of Uhlans, hussars, kings, princes, courtiers, etc., etc. Milwaukee, too, claims that her demonstration was never exceeded in grandeur in the Northwest, the procession being three miles and a half long.

A SUIT against the directors of a bank in Brooklyn, for failure to return $10,000 deposited by a firm, has just been decided, and is of much importance, as showing the responsibility of bank directors. The directors of the bank in question were charged with having declared and paid a dividend when they knew the bank was in a perilous condition. A demurrer was put into this complaint. The Court overruled it and decided that the defendants were liable, and that the directors of the bank, in declaring and paying the dividend, in express terms asserted the solvency of the institution. It is a wholesome principle of law that "no one shall be at liberty to sow falsehood broadcast without being made responsible for the loss it causes." The decision is an important one and might be extended to include many like cases.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Vice President Rapidly Recovering.

Commissioner Pleasanton Decides in Favor of the Government in the N. Y. Central Scrip Dividend Tax—Civil Proceedings Against the Recalcitrant Correspondents—Treaties Not Acted Upon by the Senate, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1871.

Vice President Colfax

Has so far recovered that his entire convalescence is considered certain. It has been arranged to take him to his home at South Bend *via* Cleveland and Chicago by special car on Wednesday next. He will be attended by his regular physician on this trip.

Scrip Dividend Tax.

Contrary to general expectation, Commissioner Pleasanton rendered a decision to-day in favor of the Government against the New York Central Railroad in the tax on scrip dividends. The amount involved is $1,300,000.

A Valuable Book.

Some two years ago the Senate ordered that a book should be published to contain the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, together with all amendments which had been made thereto. The supervision of this work was confided to Hon. Perley Poore, who now announces that the same will be forthcoming in a short time.

Were They Guilty of Any Crime?

The Senate having certified the recalcitrant correspondents over for criminal prosecution by the District Attorney here under the statute passed in 1857, lawyers are now engaged in discussing whether said correspondents are liable to any punishment under this law. The statute was passed to provide for particular cases of fraud and corruption, and does not contemplate any such circumstances as it is now sought to bring under it. The District Attorney is of opinion that the present case cannot be brought under the same, especially in view of the debates which led to the passage of the present law.

The Senate's Work Not Finished.

The Senate adjourned leaving three treaties undisposed of, namely: The postal treaty with Ecuador, treaty of commerce with Italy, and the treaty with Mexico extending the time of the Commission for settling claims until January, 1862. In its haste to get away, the Senate considered that these matters could very well wait until next session.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

CONDITION OF MR. COLFAX.

The following bulletin was posted to-day at the door of the Vice President's room: "The Vice President slept better than on any night since he was attacked. He is able to sit up quite a while at a time, and now attends strength, which he is gaining, though slowly."

THE LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day up to noon were $200,000.

POSTPONED.

President Grant has deferred his visit to Long Branch till Thursday. He will to-morrow attend the ceremonies at Arlington of decorating the graves of soldiers.

A BREEZE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

There has been a ripple of excitement for some days in diplomatic circles in consequence of Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, not having been invited to the State dinner given on Friday last to all the foreign ministers in Washington by Secretary Fish. The matter has occasioned a good deal of talk among that class of people who relish such bits of gossip, and speculation has been rife as to the cause which led to the slight. It is thus slight the Russian Minister. It seems that for some time past the personal relations between Mr. Fish and Mr. Catacazy have not been of the warmest character, and it is now reported that for reasons, serious in their nature, but into which social course between them is likely to be brought to an end, and that in future the failure of the Russian Minister to receive an invitation to dine with Ministers is not to be attributed to any oversight on the part of the Secretary of State.

THE CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND TAX.

Commissioner Pleasanton has decided that the New York Central Railroad must pay tax five per cent. tax assessed upon their scrip dividend, and directs Collector Bailey, of the Fourteenth New York District, to proceed at once to collect $1,151,890, the original amount assessed, without penalty.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Final Peace Terms Agreed Upon by Bismarck and Favre.

The nature of the peace terms arranged by Bismarck and Favre, at their Conference at Frankfort, may be judged of from Prince Bismarck's own words at a banquet given to him by the Burgomaster of Frankfort on the day after the signing of the final treaty of peace by the German and French negotiators. The Chancellor having been greeted as the "Angel of Peace," he expressed himself, in an informal way, in these words:

"The guaranties for the carrying out of the conditions of peace are essentially strengthened; the date of payment of the five milliards is extended to the length of the period of occupation, on the contrary, prolonged. The payment of the first five hundred millions will be made thirty days after the fall of Paris. The French negotiators demanded a compensation of one thousand millions for the Alsatian and Lorraine railroads; but Germany will deduct three hundred millions from the five milliards. It would have been possible to have reduced the amount some thirty to thirty-six more, but the business went on as quickly as possible. Original I did not deem further pressure desirable. It was painful for me not to be able to fulfill the personal wishes of the Emperor, but the question of the battle field upon which the graves of our heroes have been dug, though it was supposed to offer any sacrifice for the wish was thwarted by the unshakable firmness of the French negotiators.

In the Assembly at Versailles, May 13th, Jules Favre read the text of the treaty, and added:

"The payment of the first half milliard will be made after Germany has recognized the fact of order being restored in Paris. The payment of the second half milliard will be effected on the 1st of May, 1872, and the last two milliards on the 1st of May, 1873. Delivery of the war indemnity must be made in money, gold or silver, in notes of the Banks of England, Prussia, Holland or Belgium, or in bills on sight. The Departments of the Somme, Seine Inferieur, and Eure, will be evacuated at once, and the Departments of the Oise, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine when the German Government considers order sufficiently restored, but only after the payment of the third half milliard. The German troops will not enter Paris, and other questions unless delays arise in the payment of the contribution for their maintenance. A reduction of one sixth will be made from the effective of the strength of their forces is reduced below 500,000 men. With regard to the disarmament it is agreed that many will be treated on the same footing as the most favored nations, namely, England, Belgium, etc. The Germans have to-day left Versailles, and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

DECORATION DAY.

Lesson Appropriate to the Day.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT THE DEDICATION OF GETTYSBURG CEMETERY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

WHAT was spoken of yesterday as only a rumor concerning Mr. GREELEY and the Presidency, is confirmed to-day by his letter to some Kansas friends, printed herewith. While not seeking a nomination, he will not decline the honor; and the long and the short of it is that Mr. GREELEY is squarely before the country for the Presidency.

AMONG the latest batch of unpublished rumors from Washington is the one that credits Gen. CAMERON with aspiring to the Vice Presidential nomination on the ticket with GRANT. In view of possible failure in this, his return to the Senate is to be kept steadily in view in present and future nominations and elections to the Legislature.

THE claim of VALLANDIGHAM to the credit of the Democratic "departure" is disputed. The Memphis *Avalanche* says it was the first anti-Radical journal, North or South, to pronounce the three latest constitutional amendments "accomplished facts," and that long before the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by two-thirds of the States, that paper declared "colored suffrage" an "accomplished fact," taking this advanced position immediately after the Presidential election in 1868. The *Avalanche* does not assert its claim to the honor boastfully, but says:

"Having been denounced more than two years for daring to advocate the only policy which, by nuring the dominant party from power, could restore peace and prosperity to the South, it is proper just now to settle this little question of paternity by way of an offset."

THE "new departure" business means, if it means anything, a Democratic candidate for President who is himself of the new school of Democracy, consequently neither HOFFMAN nor any one on the list that has been displayed before the public for some time past. Probably the man who would best fit the idea is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. His nomination as the Democratic candidate would possess an unmistakable significance and power. But it is past hoping for. The new departure, notwithstanding the high professions of those who are engineering it, means nothing of the kind. It is nevertheless true that only some such nomination would afford ground of expectation for the success of the party. This fact, and the almost absolute certainty that no such nomination will be made, show just how much chance the Democratic party have of succeeding.

THE Ku-Klux proclamation of the President, together with his prompt action in ordering the military authorities to arrest the perpetrators of the late outrages in South Carolina, is said to have already produced a quieting effect upon the condition of society in that State. Governor SCOTT has personally assured the President that no necessity exists for placing the State under martial law, and that the better classes of citizens manifest a disposition to put down Ku-Klux organizations. This is encouraging. It rests altogether with the people of the Southern States whether the terrors of that much abused law are brought home to them or not. And in this connection we note that the Memphis *Avalanche* alludes to the "good effect" which the action of the citizens of Pontotoc, Miss., in resisting the recent attempt of a body of masked marauders to kidnap a Republican editor (which we mentioned at the time) has had. It points out the fact that nearly every one of its Republican exchanges has alluded to the matter in terms of warm commendation. This ought not to be a matter of surprise. For reasons of their own, portions of the Democratic press have endeavored to create an impression that the Republican party did not desire the people of the Southern States to quell their own evil-doers, but this is very wide of the truth. Nothing could give the North greater pleasure or gratification than the knowledge that their fellow citizens of the South had, without distinction of party, undertaken the work of hunting down disturbers of the public peace, and bringing them to justice. Security, order and prosperity, are the three watchwords of the Republican party as it relates to the Southern States.

THE new apportionment act makes three Assembly districts out of Allegheny county—the first consisting of the First and Ninth wards of this city, inclusive, with the Fourteenth ward added; the second embraces the Tenth and Twenty-third wards, inclusive, excepting the Fourteenth; and the third consists of the balance of the county. The delegates to the Legislative Convention will nominate candidates for Senator, after which the delegates from the first and second city districts respectively, will withdraw to separate rooms and each nominate one candidate. The remaining delegates will nominate five candidates. In the first city district there will be but ten delegates, and in the second sixteen, so that the candidates for legislative honors in the city will have a comparatively easy canvass. In the one Convention, six votes will nominate, and in the other it will only require nine. Although there are fewer delegates to "handle," the contest in these two Conventions will be none the less sharp and exciting. Where the power is placed in the hands of so few persons, it is important that those few be men of integrity. In addition to the candidates already announced for Assembly, we understand that the names of Messrs. KERR, ROBB, WHITE and TAYLOR, of the old delegation, will be presented to the Conventions. Messrs. KERR and ROBB both belong to the second city district, where but one can be nominated, and Mr. EDWARDS will contest the claims of both. In the first city district Messrs. FLEMING and SMYTHE will contest the claims of Mr. TAYLOR. The balance of the county is open to all comers, and among them is Mr. WHITE. Messrs. HUMPHREYS and WARNER are candidates for other positions, the former for Senator and the latter for County Controller. The next delegation to the House of Representatives must of necessity embrace four new men, as not more than three of the old delegation can be returned, while none of them may be so fortunate.

THE Republican primary elections take place on Saturday next, and every voter should remember that he has a duty to perform on that day. While the delegate system of making nominations exists, each individual member of the party should go to the polls and make his influence felt. His preference for some other plan of selecting candidates should not induce him to suffer the primary elections to go by default. Let us all do what we can to change the system, but at the same time make the best of the old until the new is attained. The only way in which the delegate system can be made safe and efficient is through a general attendance at the polls. We are glad to learn that the approaching primaries will be more largely attended than usual, and that the increased vote will come from that class who have heretofore taken no interest in these preliminary contests. Several causes have combined to bring out a larger vote, and among them the fact that we are to have four conventions, thus getting rid of the evils which would otherwise have to be encountered. Another reason is, that the people are thoroughly aroused to the importance of working a reform in the County Commissioners' office. In fact, the events of the last few years have waked up many who had become indifferent or despondent, and who now have reason to feel encouraged, and to push forward in the direction of reform. The approaching election is important in several aspects, and there are other than local reasons for forming a good county ticket. A full Republican vote for the county nominees will help the candidates on the State ticket, and a triumph in the State next fall will have a powerful influence in determining the Presidential struggle a year hence. But the interest in our local offices should call every voter to the primary meetings. We have two State Senators, a Controller, Treasurer, Commissioner and District Attorney to nominate, beside seven Assemblymen. There being four conventions, with one delegate to each—one convention to nominate a Controller and Treasurer, another a Commissioner, a third a District Attorney and Assistant, and a fourth an Assembly ticket—the majority of the voters have a fair opportunity to have their wishes carried out. The citizens of each district have only to see that a reliable man is chosen for each convention, and a good ticket is at once assured. The choice of delegates, however, is a matter requiring personal attention. The duty cannot be delegated. If any Republican has a preference for any candidate before the party, he must give his voice and his vote in his favor at the primary meetings if he would have him nominated and elected. The most important work is to be done on Saturday next, and let it be done thoroughly.

WHAT was intended by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention as the burial of "dead issues" has had an effect quite the contrary to that which was expected. The greater body of the faithful who have for years stood by their faith, and with whom damning the "nigger" has been the test of orthodoxy, decidedly refuse to embrace now the dusky individual, and indignantly refuse to bury that "issue." When they become Republicans, say they, it will be at their own option and from conviction, it being in the power of no convention to transfer them or make them play the part of cheats and hypocrites under the plea of policy. From many quarters of the State we hear of out-spoken dissatisfaction, and active hostility to the action of the Harrisburg Convention—in general, a state of things that promises anything but a quiet funeral over the aforesaid "dead issues." The tenor of the information which reaches us, is that the resolution of acquiescence in the Republican reconstruction policy is not accepted by the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It was got through the Convention only after a struggle under the leadership of Philadelphia roughs, with whom and the intelligent portion of the party there exists not the slightest sympathy, and even then by a meager majority. The Western delegates, with the exception of the editor of the *Post* and a few others, went unitedly against the "departure," and refused to take the chute. And they still refuse, as do their constituents. The feeble efforts of the Democratic organ here to persuade the party to make a cheerful funeral of it and bury forever the "dead issues," are of little avail with the numerous class who have from first to last denounced the "nigger," and stoutly maintained that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were procured by fraud.

A FEW days ago we related an instance showing the increased value which city improvements give to property. The case was that of the purchase of ten acres of ground, at $4,000 per acre, which sixteen months before had been purchased for $1,600 per acre. The Toledo *Commercial*, in noticing this fact, says:

"In the case referred to, the improvement consisted of a wooden pavement. The COMMERCIAL desires to inform how much, if anything, was paid by the owner of the land for the improvement, or what means, if any, he resorted to for the purpose of escaping his proper proportion of the tax required for making the improvement. It is quite common for the owners of property who are most benefited by city improvements, to resort to every conceivable device for the purpose of compelling other people to pay for the same."

Our contemporary has fallen into error by overlooking a word which appeared in our article, as we spoke of the improvement only as *projected*. The pavement is not yet built, but it certainly will be, and when that is done the purchaser at $4,000 will double his money, and need take care which the pavement costs. The purchaser buys knowing that his proportion of the cost of the improvement will be assessed upon him, and if it had not been for the contemplated improvement he doubtless would not have purchased at all. With this explanation our Toledo namesake will not be disposed to censure the parties selling, or class them among those who would improve their property at the expense of other people. This was a fair transaction, and the purchaser expects to profit as handsomely as did the seller. Instances of the kind are numerous on the avenues about to be paved with wood, and we mention this one for the encouragement of others contemplating similar improvements.

AN ALARMING SIGN.

If we might wonder or be alarmed at anything that takes place in the city of New York, we might have reasonably experienced both these feelings on learning the two-fold action of the jury in the FOSTER case. Still more wanton, or in every sense more flagitiously atrocious murder was probably never committed than the one of which FOSTER has been found guilty. The provocation which prompted the crime was the result of interposition to shield two respectable ladies, one of them very young, from brutal insult. Perpetrated openly in the presence of many witnesses the crime of murder was brought home to the culprit by evidence so complete and conclusive, that there was not the smallest hook on which to hang a doubt of his guilt, so that even a jury selected with all the precautions and tedious delay interposed by counsel, were forced to find the only verdict of which the case admitted. From the length of their deliberations, however, it would seem that they had considerable difficulty in agreeing. Perhaps it is hardly uncharitable, under the circumstances, to suspect that some of the twelve felt themselves placed in a very embarrassing position betwixt their wish either to clear the accused or to weaken his sentence on the one hand, and the highly excited indignation of the people on the other hand. Having at last agreed that FOSTER was guilty of murder in the first degree, they resolved to do what they could to soften the effect of their own act, by recommending him to the mercy of the court! This intervention in behalf of the criminal could hardly have been prompted by mere reluctance to share the responsibility of inflicting the death penalty, as freedom from such scruples was most likely one of their ascertained qualifications for sitting in judgment on the case. But what possible claim to mercy or indulgence at the hands of a human tribunal of justice FOSTER can possess, it is really difficult to imagine. The worth of his parentage and his advantages in the way of education, instead of mitigating rather intensify the enormity of his crime. If these considerations or either of them constitute a claim to indulgence, the world ought to have recognized and acted upon the fact long ago. The truth is that many of the most hardened and dangerous scoundrels in whom the country abounds, are of this very class. They verify the Greek proverb which represents the fallen good as the worst reprobates. In their whole career of degeneracy and crime they often trust to their respectable relatives or to their own friends of their better days as able, in the last extremity, to rescue them from the proper consequences of their actions. The interests of society demand that such illusions shall find little or no encouragement in facts. The plea of drunkenness is entitled to just as slight consideration, as argument is hardly necessary to show. Apart from other reasons the deplorable practical consequences of the recognitions of the plea, long ago seemed to jurists a sufficient ground on which to reject its application.

We have mentioned the two only pleas that we have seen put forward as reasons for extending mercy to this man FOSTER. We are not aware that he has either invented a patent windmill, or attempted to square the circle. He has never written or intended to write a book. Perhaps he has never even written for the monthly magazines, and it is not pretended that science will lose anything by his premature taking off. In his case none of the cogent arguments or plausible reasons can be urged which appeared to some to lift RULLOFF above the range of ordinary rules. High intellectual gifts have also been withheld from the unfortunate man. Though his skull may be as thick as that of the Binghamton murderer, it is almost certain that his brain is less massive. Even his most intimate and attached friends do not, we believe, pretend that FOSTER is either learned or intellectual, and therefore even the most imaginative reporter will be unable to describe him in a manner to awaken any sentiment concerning him at all resembling the romantic RULLOFFIAN enthusiasm. Seriously, among the phenomena of the time there is hardly any more alarming than the degree in which crimes the most flagitious enlist a sort of sympathetic popular interest when the culprit happens to possess qualities which are commonly regarded with admiration or respect. During the last few weeks one might have supposed that the awful tragedies enacting in France daily reported by telegraph, not to mention frequent calamities nearer home, would have made sufficient demands upon the sympathetic faculties of the American people. Gallant soldiers falling in battle for their country—venerable ecclesiastics murdered in cold blood, or imprisoned for weeks with death in prospect—hundreds of decent families reduced to beggary or starvation—brilliant scholars and men of letters driven to wander from their homes and books. But in the presence of all these catastrophes, that ugly pedant of the bloody mind in the jail at Binghamton was a center of interest, an object of compassionate or semi-compassionate meditation to thousands all over the country, because people neither clever nor learned had represented him as very clever and very learned. Even now, the fellow having suffered the fate which he so richly merited, if any one ever did, people are expected to be all agog to know about the volume of his brain and the thickness of his skull! The pother would be lamentable if it were not so ridiculous—and it *is* pitiable. Assuming RULLOFF to have had all the knowledge and all the intellect ascribed to him by his admirers, he was still, as everybody knows, a very coarse-minded man. But his knowledge of Greek is his only acquisition at all respectably attested, and even regarding this some doubt may be reasonably entertained. With reference to general philology his own published papers prove that, through the pursuit of wrong methods and the rejection or ignorance of the researches of others in the same field, his conclusions were mere rubbish. More elaborate nonsense than his papers have seldom been written. As to his intellect the world has no evidence that it ranged above the ordinary and common place. In some of the higher mental features he was evidently quite deficient, while in mere acuteness and logical faculty which had been most assiduously cultivated, he was probably not superior to dozens of people in every community who will never astonish or interest the world. In fact, there can not be a shadow of doubt, that RULLOFF was not only a ruffian but a ruffian of a rather vulgar caste.

If our laws are to be executed upon any transgressors, if legislation is to have its proper effect in the protection of society, those offenders are especially worthy of punishment, who from their antecedents and opportunities, are or ought to be able to foresee the results of their own acts.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lobelia, it is said, has been successfully administered by a Cleveland physician in three well-marked cases of lock-jaw.

The use of nitrous oxide for laughing gas, says Dr. McLaren, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, should be avoided in all cases of diseases of the lungs in which the breathing is much embarrassed, and when there is evidence of either serious brain or heart disease. One of its greatest advantages as an anæsthetic is its safety, only two fatal cases having been reported; but there is a disadvantage in the rapidity of the patient's recovery from its effects.

According to the German papers the first series of addresses to the King of Bavaria in favor of Dr. Dollinger has received more than ten thousand signatures. At the same time a large number of protests against his declaration have appeared, and are still being prepared. Those already published mostly emanate from the clergy.

They have had a bread controversy in Washington city. Some weeks ago fault was found with the bakers for raising the price of bread, and a practical baker taking the ground that bread could be made for five cents a loaf, while others claimed it could not, to settle the matter it was arranged that three barrels of flour should be purchased and baked at the government bakery, the officer in charge to be the arbiter. The result was a yield of about 260 pound loaves of bread to the barrel of flour, costing $7 25 per barrel. This, it is stated, is at variance with the past experience of the Washington bakers, who have not been able to obtain more than 240 pound loaves from the barrel in the regular course of business.

A writer in the Springfield *Republican* confirms the statement that the Osage orange affords a suitable food for the subsistence and growth of the silk worm, and adds that the silk produced by the worm from the Osage orange is of a quality superior to that produced from the mulberry, and that the labor attendant on feeding the worms is much less, and the whole process of raising much less unpleasant than by the ordinary process. He also believes that the silk culture is a branch of industry to which great numbers in New England could turn their attention to great advantage, and not to the detriment of other important industries.

It is proposed, now that San Francisco is connected with Australia by a steamer line, to open offices in London, where a traveler may purchase through tickets across the Atlantic, the continent of North America and to Australia, with sleeping car accommodations from New York to San Francisco; and thus to draw in this direction the immense amount of travel between England and Australia. Five and a half millions of dollars were the equal last year of first-class passenger fares between England and Australia, and 600,000 persons made the journey, one way or the other. Our railroad companies believe they can, by proper management, control this passenger traffic; and, with the help of proper sleeping-car accommodations, they ought to do it.

An ice dealer at Troy, N. Y., Irvin D. Story, met with a singular and nearly fatal accident last week. He was engaged in his ice house getting out ice, and having got through with the axe used in cutting the pieces, stuck it in a beam overhead. While working over the straw covering the ice, he accidentally struck the handle of the axe, knocking it out of the beam, and it fell. The edge of the implement struck Mr. S. upon the side of the head, cutting off the lower part of the ear, severing a small artery, and nearly penetrating the jugular. Before surgical assistance arrived he nearly bled to death, fainting several times from loss of blood.

A steam wagon for common roads is about being practically tested at Troy, New York. Mr. James Anderson constructed a vehicle of this description, weighing nearly three tons, which when loaded with fifteen passengers was propelled over a rough and uneven road at a speed averaging from ten to fifteen miles an hour. All the attempts of the past have failed of success, but the Troy gentleman believes he has mastered all difficulties, and that his vehicle will answer the purpose intended.

Thomas Earle, who was a Lieutenant during the war and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died in a lunatic asylum in Worcester last week. He had become a raving maniac from being deprived of his children, whom the Court awarded to their mother, a woman from whom Mr. Earle had obtained a divorce for her own misconduct. When he entered the asylum on the 2d instant, he was a good sized man, but before death he became terribly emaciated, and his weight fell from one hundred and forty to eighty pounds.

Rumors circulated that some parts of Germany, especially the towns on the Rhine, have been visited by infectious diseases in consequence of the war, the numerous hospitals and the transport of sick and wounded, prove to be entirely without foundation. The present sanitary condition of Prussia is considered satisfactory by Dr. Frericks, the eminent physician of Berlin. There is no report of epidemic and other infectious disease, and small-pox, which prevailed among the French prisoners of war, and in some places also spread among the civil population, has everywhere decreased. According to the same authority there can be no reason to fear infection from the railway carriages, as special ambulance trains, composed of goods carriages, have always been used for the transport of the sick and wounded. Even these carriages have in case of guilty disinfected after every occasion of using them. The results of investigations made by the Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse are equally satisfactory.

The mercantile importance of little things is shown very clearly by the present condition of the shoe button trade. These buttons are made of *papier mache* by a single firm in Paris. Formerly used for trousers' pockets, they were sold in large quantities to tailors. The style changed and tailors gladly sold the buttons for seventy cents per gross. The war broke out and the price rapidly rose to $1 and $1 25 a gross. Tailors who still had a stock on their shelves, buried beneath the accumulated dust of months, hastened with ecstacy to sell them, and secure the profits. Then they rose to $1 75 and $2 a gross, and the same tailors are groaning at their folly. The buttons sell now for $2 75 a gross, and are hardly anywhere to be bought. On this small article alone many a fortune has been made.

A Providence, R. I., correspondent tells of a firm in the town of Natick, composed of a father and two sons, who, a very few years ago, were quite poor. They began in a very small way, the manufacture of balls and bats for base ball clubs. They made a good article, and their business increased gradually until now they own an immense building for their business, together with some of the handsomest dwellings in town, and their fortunes are put down by hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is stated that they manufacture more balls and bats now than all the other manufacturers in the country combined.

Still another life-preserving invention is announced, the production of an Iowa genius. It consists of a water-proof dress, which can be worn over other clothing, and keep them entirely free from moisture. The dress contains several air-tight compartments, and will keep a weight of three hundred pounds afloat. Those who have witnessed its operations report it as a decided improvement on all previous inventions of that class.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who has been traveling in that region, writes: The winds on the Red Sea are very peculiar, blowing from both sides toward the middle, and consequently [?] in the center there is one or two hundred miles of dead calm. So when we left Suez we had a favorable wind, and used our sails, but gradually it died away as we approached the middle, until the wind was only going just at our rate of speed, and that was the hottest time we have had, for it was impossible to get any circulation of air in the cabins; but finally, when we got into the dead calm, going ten miles an hour, we created a breeze of our own, which made the thing more tolerable.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard recently purchased a residence at Glencoe, Ill., on the north lake shore.

Miss Miles, the American singer, now in Italy, is ravishing the ears of that art loving people, and Trovatore says of one of her recent operas that Signorina Miles, the new prima donna sang in the most exquisite way, and represented the smart daughter of Bartolaccio with the greatest possible truth. During this performance five elegant bouquets were thrown her, and there was a literal shower of smaller bunches of flowers during the whole evening.

Last week Nilsson visited the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home, near Davenport. A local paper says she sang two of her best Swedish songs, and the "Old Folks at Home," and when she left the institution on her return to the city, group after group of the little ones crowded around her, to be the solicited recipient of her caresses, and even when the carriage awaited her, and her companions gave warning of the necessity for departure, there was the admired and adored of thousands reaching after one after another of the little children, eager to press to her bosom, then to kiss and bless.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Alexis will be accompanied on his visit to this country by Waldeman de Bodisco, who was appointed some twenty years since attache to the Russian Legation at Washington, when his uncle, old Baron de Bodisco, was Minister, and who has since been a resident of Georgetown, until he went, a few months ago, to St. Petersburg. He has recently been appointed Russian Consul General at New York, but will delay his return to accompany the Grand Duke and be his mentor while in this country.

The fortune of Miss Burdett Coutts, recently raised to the peerage by Queen Victoria, is estimated at £10,000,000. She has given to charitable purposes not less than £5,000,000, and will leave large bequests to benevolent institutions after her death.

There is a letter now lying existing between Cape May and Atlantic City, N. J., as to which shall secure the fashionable folks of Philadelphia. A letter says that unless the Cape becomes immediately aroused from the Rip Van Winkle slumber into which it has fallen, Atlantic City will, at no distant day, place itself far in the advance, and be justly proclaimed most famous of all.

Threatened Drought in the West.

Reports from the interior of Illinois, the Far West, and other sections so afflicted last year, represent great damage and suffering from drought. On the Pacific slope the country is parched and burnt to such a degree that there is much alarm for cattle, who have little food now, and a prospect of having none at all next winter. Minor thunder showers have been reported within a few days at several points west of Chicago, but they were of short duration and the rain fall slight. There is reason to hope, however, there will yet be sufficient to mature the grain crops, even if the straw is light. The peculiarities of the past season—a summer of unexampled heat, followed by a winter in which the snow line advanced south, leaving the northern country bare—naturally led to the conclusion that the present would be marked by great vicissitudes of either drought or rain, or other climatic changes of greater or less intensity, but speculations of the kind are rarely reliable. The great air currents bring steadily inland their loads of moisture from the Southern ocean, but there has been no return current of cold to precipitate it in the form of rain. The heated prairies and plains seem to repel the clouds, and the atmosphere must cool down to the proper temperature to unload their treasures. Cold north winds for a few days would be a blessing to most sections of the grain districts, and the coming June may be a marked one in that respect.

THE discussion of the value of narrow-gauge locomotives has developed some useful facts. It appears that a narrow-gauge locomotive with driving-wheels thirty-six inches in diameter and cylinders with sixteen inches stroke at a speed of thirty-six miles per hour, develops the same speed of piston as a full gauge locomotive with five feet driving-wheels and cylinders with twenty-four inches stroke at a speed of forty miles per hour. With driving wheels forty inches in diameter and sixteen inches stroke of piston the narrow-gauge locomotive develops the same total travel of piston in going one mile as does the full-gauge locomotive with driving-wheels sixty inches in diameter and twenty-four inches stroke of piston. Equal speeds are therefore attainable on the narrow as on the full gauge. The angle of stability of the narrow-gauge locomotive with three feet driving-wheel is somewhat greater than that of the four feet and eight and one-half inch gauge locomotive with five feet driving wheel.

The New York city brewers emphatically deny the statement lately made from the office of the Board of Health, to the effect that the refuse of malt grains which have passed through the brewing become poisonous. The health officials alleged that the grains contained strychnine, and based the allegation upon the discovery of the death of three horses from feeding on grains purchased from a large prowery. The brewers produce testimony to show that the animals died of spinal meningitis, a common epidemic among horses at this season of the year, and inasmuch as the analysis ordered from the Board of Health has done a great deal of harm to the brewing business, the brewers contemplate bringing suit for damages, in which they expect to introduce some singular revelations. They also hope to prove, on good chemical authority, that brewers' grains are perfectly free from poisonous substances.

THE New Hampshire Legislature will meet on Wednesday of next week. Both parties still claim a majority in the House, and neither has a majority in the Senate. The great struggle is likely to be in filling the Senate vacancies, and to this the Republicans have the best chance. The Democrats can get but six Senators legally, while the Republicans may secure seven, and thus have a majority of two. It is suggested that it will be extremely important for the Democrats to keep their men sober the first week of the session, for on the man last up will be the fearful spree may give the whole State government to the Republicans, who are working warily and vigorously.

NOTWITHSTANDING the statement to the contrary, three Vice-Presidents of the United States have died in office.—George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry and William R. King. The last named was in Cuba, in feeble health, on the day his term of office commenced, and the official oath was administered by the American Consul there. He died in less than in Alabama, about six weeks later. Elbridge Gerry was inaugurated Vice-President in 1813, and he died at Washington in November of the following year. George Clinton, who had been Vice-President during the administration of Jefferson, was re-elected in 1808, and died in office.

THE Toledo, Ohio, *Commercial* says the dry weather has been injurious to the strawberry, and unless they have rain soon the crop in that section will be almost entirely cut off.

Southern Railroad Extension.

The new era of prosperity and increased production at the South will demand greatly extended railway communication between the agricultural districts and shipping ports. Especially is the want of adequate transportation facilities felt by the people of Texas. They have an enormous and exceedingly fertile State, with a capacity for cotton, grain and cattle raising that can hardly be estimated, but to reach New Orleans there has been but one route, and that by way of coastwise navigation, which, at the best, has been tedious and is often dangerous. But Northern capitalists have at length taken in hand the work of building a trunk line of railroad, which will connect the two great commercial cities of the Gulf—Mobile and New Orleans—and give a direct line from the latter city to Houston, Texas. Of the whole line of 475 miles, about 225 have been already built from Mobile westward, and 105 miles in Texas from Houston to the Sabine River, have been built. On the Louisiana division of 226 miles, about 85 miles are built, leaving but about 140 miles to complete the whole line. To do this work has been taken large capital, and the stockholders of the Company are reported to have paid out in the construction of the road not less than $1,000,000 before asking the public to loan money upon any sort of promise to pay. In calling those so much through the Company now issue bonds upon the Louisiana division—the most important part of the entire line—which are thoroughly secured both by the certain prospective business of the road, and the large amount, above noted, which has already been invested in the work. The bonds are of two classes: First mortgages to the very small amount of $12,500 per mile, and second mortgages to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the rich State of Louisiana.

The bonds are offered, for the present, at 90 and accrued interest in currency. They pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent. currency, or 7 per cent. gold, payable semi annually, in January and July. The holder can take his choice at every separate coupon day as to whether he will take currency or gold, and that if gold is temporarily high at such time, he can have the advantage of the premium.

The complete embracing of the strongest capitalists of the North, and the negotiation of the bonds is in the hands of W. H. Stallback, whose marked success in promoting the Government loans, the Union Pacific and Central Iowa railway securities, and other large financial enterprises, has proven his ability to manage first class investments.

At the price named these bonds pay very largely in excess of Governments, and the figures given in the Company's pamphlet show that these 8 per cent. currency bonds are much more profitable, at the same price, than 7 per cent. gold bonds. The advertisement in another column presents some of the strong features of this new road, and parties having money to invest will do well to examine the matter.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved and every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs arousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, found in the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. To infuse a new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their power to perform.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and alterative have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its beneficial influence. Appetite will be restored, and with it the ability to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, the life-giving fluid of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1850, and of the amendment of the said section, approved the 20th day of March, 1861, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1871,

On and after the 1st day of May, 1871.

Said Taxes can be paid at this Office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. Taxes will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1871.

J. F. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

HO, FOR TENNESSEE!

A LIVE MAN WANTED—SILVER SPRINGS STEAM FIGURING AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE—Situated eighteen miles east of Nashville, near the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, in the heart of a beautiful and rich country. The location is unsurpassed. The Property is sold to close an estate. A bargain will be given, and no mistake. For more business, for particulars call upon or address JAMES E. SCOBEY, Admr., &c., stateen miles east of Nashville, Green Hill P. O., Tennessee.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Tontard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,

COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,

BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,

AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

AT

ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL STREET,

CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY.

Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.

An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

AMERICAN

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Fredsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this City. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

FRANKLIN, PA.

The above Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most Elegant Style, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The EXCHANGE will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

S. M. MILLS, Proprietor.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Pyrigoy's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH

PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN.

Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and neatly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

DANIEL WALLACE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

AT

The People's Store,

In addition to a full and varied stock of

Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods

We are daily receiving the latest styles in

Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing and Notions

Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual

LOW PRICES

Inspection and Comparison Invited.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
PROPRIETORS.

ONE PRICE.

PLAIN, STRIPED
AND
PLAID
JAPANESE
SILKS.

BLUE, GREEN,
BROWN AND BLACK
VELVETEENS.

Hosiery, Gloves,
AND
NOTIONS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds of 1875, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 29, 1871.

The supply of loanable means in this market is reported fully adequate to a good demand, and borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining accommodations from the banks or deposit houses where they keep their accounts. The open market appears flush, but money is too easy at bank for private lenders' high rates.

The local stock market is devoid of interest, and transactions are so light that it is difficult to get correct quotations. We notice a sale of 100 shares of Valley 7.30 bonds at 95¾ to 95½, but there is a general impression that the price is too high. Columbia old stock is dull, owing to a reported decrease in the yield of its wells. Orders with some brokers to buy it have been withdrawn under the impression that lower prices will be established.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	109⅞	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1868	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	103⅛
Currency Pacifics	118¾

—The ratification of the new treaty, which is now on its way to England, says the *Financial Chronicle*, has given an impetus to the new loan. The announcement is made that Mr. Boutwell is somewhat perplexed by a conditional proposal from a prominent banking house, on the part of a number of banks and private firms in this country and in Europe, to take the whole of the $155,000,000 of these new five per cents, so as to complete the first $200,000,000 now offering. The precise nature of the terms has not transpired, but they are said to include the condition that the amount is to be placed at once in approved banks to the credit of the Government in not to be immediately drawn for by Mr. Boutwell, but is to lie without interest till the 1st of September. In view of these facts, it is argued that Mr. Boutwell will decline the offer, and will prefer to adhere to his old method of disposing of the loan. He is said to be of opinion that the hesitancy and slow progress of the loan hitherto has arisen from other causes than those which have been above referred to. Prominent among them is the uncertainty as to the new treaty, which is now on the point of removal. With the assurance of peace between us and England, the removal of the unsettled state of public feeling, and the consolidation of financial confidence between the two countries, under a treaty so judicious, moderate and unpretensive as that which will soon be ratified at the Court of St. James, there will be such an impulse given to the demand for American securities that England alone will take a large part of the residue which is left of our new Fives. Such is Mr. Boutwell's reported opinion. We may be well assured that if in England a free market should develop itself for these new Fives, the small aggregate of 100 or 150 millions will be absorbed in a very short time, should the ease of the London money market continue.

—There was a marked decline in Railway stocks at the New York Board to-day, which will appear below:

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 29, 1871.	10:30 (A.M.)	11:30 (A.M.)	12:30 (M.)	1:30 (P.M.)	2:30 (P.M.)	4:30 (P.M.)
J. & H.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
Do. Scrip	94	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Reading	118¾	118	118¾	118	119	119
Harlem		124		124		
Mich. Cent		124½		124½		
Lake Shore	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Illinois Cent		136½		136¾		
Cleve. & Pitts	121¾	121¾	121	121	119¾	119¾
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. pref	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	120¾	120	120¾	120¾	121	121
Pittsburg	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ft. Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chic. & Alton	94¾	94¾	94	94	94	94
Do. pref				98		
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss	30	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chic. & Alton		119¾		119¾		
Do. pref		135		135		
R. I. & P.		97		96		
N. J. Central		102¾		102¾		
Canton		85		85¾		
W. U. Tel		70¾		70¾		
Quicksilver		13		13¼		
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47	47¼	47¾	48¼
Adams Ex		81¾		81¾		
Wells F.	45	45	45	45		
American Ex		56¾		56		
U. S. Ex		90		90		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	25½
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Lehigh Valley	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120
Schuylkill Navigation	12
Reading	59¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan *at rates of $500 and upwards* on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The reader will bear in mind that we have not, to the slightest extent, indulged in speculations or prognostications as to the futures of the markets. Nevertheless, we do form our opinions about matters and things, and they are decided notions. For instance, why should flour go up just now? Wheat has advanced, it is true, but why should flour dealers follow in the wake of grain speculators? Because farmers are too busy at present to send forward their surplus wheat. Is that just cause for millers to put up the rates of flour? And with the almost absolute certainty of an abundant crop the coming season, and the known large surplus of old wheat on hand, it would seem a mystery how flour could advance. But it has advanced, nevertheless, 25 cents per barrel by the mills. Stores have not officially advised us of an advance, and it may be that they will await developments. Cheese is coming in in large quantities and prices are tending toward lower figures. Eggs are in light receipts and prices have an upward tendency. Butter is not so plentiful though the market is still overstocked, and prices dull and nominal. Potatoes—old scarce and nominal; new are coming in freely from the South, but sell well up in the figures. Bacon and provisions are held firmly at quotations. Groceries are very active, particularly for sugars and coffees. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied. The weather is very warm and dry, with slight prospects of rain.

Gloucester Fish Market for the Week Ending May 25.

Georges Codfish—Market moderately active, with sale at 56 ⅌ qtl. Mackerel—But little doing the present week. One fare of new 2 shore mackerel, have been arrived and are held at $9 ⅌ bbl. The stock of shore is very light. There are probably not over 1,500 bbls of the last year's catch left on hand at $9. There have been no transaction that we hear of, either in shore or bay fish, the present week. Fresh Halibut—Two good fares of bank have arrived in the past week. Sales at $4 ⅌ cwt. by the trip. Smoked Do—15c ⅌ lb. Oil—Cod 55c ⅌ gal.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—*Dry goods*—Bullion is the prevailing feature in this department of trade, but under the influence of peace in Europe and abroad, crop reports of cotton a speculative movement for this staple has set in, and prices carried prices up rapidly, and this has a tendency to impart a buoyant tone to the goods market generally. Prices are discouraging the propriety of putting up prices of staple and fancy cotton fabrics, and hence quotations, meanwhile, are somewhat nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE, } COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 30, 1871. }

The Crude market yesterday was firm, with a moderate inquiry; buyers, however, were shy and disposed to handle sparingly. They have, or at least profess to have, little; fatter, in the present position being maintained. On the other hand, holders take an entirely different view of the matter. The receipts by rail continue liberal.

CRUDE.

The following are the latest quotations; Spot 13¾c; May, 13¾c; June, 13¾; S. O. till July, 13¾c; R. O. till July, 13¾c; S. O. all year, 12¾c; B. O. all year, 13¾c. Sales 500 bbls spot, Parkers Landing, $5 00.

REFINED.

The market was firm, but not very active, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, holders refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote as follows: Spot, 22¾c, May, 23¾c; June, 26c; July, 26½c; August, 26½c; September, 26½c. Sales 1,500 bbls, 500 each June, July and August, 26¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 29.—The *Courier* says: A very moderate business was done on Saturday at about Friday's prices. Holders continue firm, and are mostly strong parties. We give the following

SALES.

700 bbls upper road	$4 75
1,000 bbls upper road	4 80
1,000 bbls upper road	4 85
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 85
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 90 days	4 90
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 90 days	4 90
5,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 90 days	4 95
1,500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	22 5 25¾
2,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. June	5 20

NEW YORK, May 29.—The market is quiet, but with a firmer feeling: crude in bulk 14¾c bid and 15c asked; refined 25½@25¾c; sales 5,000 bbls. May 26½c; 2,000 bbls June 26c. Philadelphia—Delivery: market steadier without much trade: sales 2,000 bbls refined: May 25½c; June 26c; July and August 26c, and 5,000 each June and July 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Market firm; S. W. 25¾ @26c; May 25½@26c; June 26c; July 26½c; August 26½c; cases 29½c; crude 14¾c.

ROUSSVILLE, May 29.—Market firmer, with more demand at 24 @25c.

OIL CITY, May 26.—Market, first, but quiet; ordinary lots of crude held at 14¾c; gravity at Oil City held at $5 30.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 26.—Market firmer, with an upward tendency; offers at 33 05; no sellers in the market.

COLUMBIA FARM, May 29.—Market firm at 25.

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Upper road $4 80@5 00@5 15; lower road about same and holders firm.

By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 5 P. M.—May, 25¾@25½c; June 26@26¼c; July and August, 26¾c bid; June to September 26¾c bid. Crude 15c. The trade has adjourned over till Wednesday.

PARKERS LANDING, May 29.—A new well struck on the Dutchess farm yesterday is reported doing 200 bbls this morning.

NEW YORK, May 29, 3 P. M.—Market held firm but inactive; crude 15¾c asked, 15c bid for a buyer's option; no sales. Refined 24¾@25½c for spot; 26@ 26½c for June; few sales reported. Change adjourned till Wednesday.

OIL CITY, May 29.—Market firm, with an upward tendency; lower creek $5 30@5 19; OilCity $5 30@ 5 35.

ROUSSEVILLE, May 29.—Market quiet but firm at 25; no sales.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. S. Miller	Standard Oil Works	600
J. B Barbour	Kier's Oil Works	158
J. B Barbour	Standard Oil Works	312
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	84
P. Hutchinson	Standard Oil Works	240
H McKelvey	Vista Oil Works	424
Wm Stewart	Hutchinson Oil Works	468
Jas. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	261
P Hutchinson	Standard Oil Works	240
Bates & G	Fairview Oil Works	264
J Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	264
I. Hepler	Spray Oil Works	261
Dalzell & Co	Model Oil Works	74
Duncan & Young	Star Oil Works	74
Fisher Bros	Sterling Oil Works	262
Total		6,156

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,230 Kier's Oil Works	758
Hutchinson Oil Works	468 Crystal Oil Works	240
Commercial O. W.	258 Spray Oil Works	240
Riverside Oil Works	474 Sterling Oil Works	240
Fairview Oil Works	474 Star Oil Works	474
Model Oil Works	74 Star Oil Works	74
Total		6,156

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kalston & W, 364 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hilton, Bly & Co, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total....664 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 29, 1871. }

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards, were 86 cars, or 468 head. In addition to these, there were some 30 head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all about 500 head of cattle on sale this morning. The market, under any and all dull, cattle selling low on account of the strife between the yards and that of East Liberty. Butchers purchased at pretty much their own figures, and this morning were very slow about buying, knowing that if they could not purchase at satisfactory prices, they could go and try the other market. Under these circumstances they succeeded in getting all the cattle wanted. The drovers were very anxious to sell, as they saw that there was not one-half the butchers present. Until the dispute about the removal of the yards is settled satisfactorily, the market will be unsettled and prices low. The following are the arrivals, also sales as made by the different drovers:

	ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Greenwald & Kahn from Chicago		3
Rothchild & Zeigler from Chicago		3
M. Varner from Chicago		1
Marks & Bro		4
Keefer & Dyer		2
S. Kraus		2
L. & J. Shamberg		4
J. Heady from Indianapolis		1
W. Woods from Indianapolis		1
S. M. Cozad from Wooster		1
Greenwald & Kahn from Wooster		1
W. Wernitz from Alliance, mixed		1
Total	HOGS.	23
Greenwald & Kahn		
Rothchild & Z		1
J. Herchberstatt		1

Cattle Sales.

E. Katz sold 20 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 to 5 65.

S. Trueman sold 56 cattle at prices from $5 00 to 6 50.

Jacob Lobeman sold 14 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 15 to 6 50.

Keefer & Dyer sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to 6 75. Marks & Brother sold 55 cattle from Chicago at prices from $5 50 to 6 75.

Jacob Neely sold 22 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to 6 50.

M. Kranss sold 40 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to 6 00.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 33 head cattle, at prices from $5 50 to 6 75.

Greenwait & Kahn sold 56, from Chicago, at prices from $5 25 to 6 50; 17 Ohio cattle left over.

Peter Hartmall sold 19 head Chicago cattle, at prices from $5 50 to 6 35.

M. Verner sold 18 cattle, at prices from $5 25 to 6 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 17 head, at prices from $5 75 to 6 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep was about 1,000 head, and consisted principally of clipped sheep and lambs. The supply was considerably larger than the demand, and at noon a great many were left over unsold. The starting of the yards at East Liberty has had a bad effect on the sheep market here, sellers intimating that had there been a split in the trade, what sheep were here would have been sold, and for fair prices. The following are the sales as reported by the different drovers.

Neely & M'Mullin sold 19 Beaver county sheep at prices from 4 to 5c. Some left over.

W. Hunnes sold 76 lambs at prices from $2 to 3 00 per head. Some left over.

James Shaw sold 49 head at prices from $4 00 to 5 50.

Jacob Rind sold 68 Ohio sheep at an average of $3 80 per head.

Fowler & Walters sold 85 head clipped at prices from $2 to 3 25 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 74 lambs from Butler county at prices ranging from $1 25 to 4 00 per head. Also 101 lambs from Ohio at prices from $2 to 3 50. Also 15 sheep at $1 50 per head.

J. Keefer sold 80 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from $2 to 4 00 per head.

P. Steady sold 30 lambs at prices from $2 to 4 00 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs selling to-day are very few and dealers report the market dull at prices from 4½ to 5c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 head, from Chicago, to Jacob Rothchild, at 4¾c.

EAST END STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—We paid a hurried visit to the East Liberty Stock Yards to-day, to witness the practical workings of the new retail pens recently erected and opened. The day was excessively warm, which may have in some degree detained butchers from coming to the market. However, on our arrival we found the new yards well sold out. The prices received which ranged from 5¾@6¾c. The principal sales were made by Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, Hazlewood & Blackstock, Hedges & Taylor, J. B. Huff and others. About four hundred head of cattle were sold, of which Messrs. Holms, Lafferty & Co. made sale of 65 head Chicago medium to mixed stock at an average of 5¾@6¾c. Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 75 head Chicago medium to fine cattle at 5¾@ 6¾c. Hedges & Taylor disposed of a large lot at about above quotations. J. B. Huff sold a number of some cattle at prices corresponding with quotations given above. The following note will explain itself, and furnish all desired information:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Not having time to furnish you a list of the sales to-day, I would just say that the amount of cattle offered for sale was fully as large as last week, and prices were lower. The butchers took hold lively, and by eleven o'clock the yards were entirely cleaned. I believe it to say, that all parties are well pleased, and that nothing will be left undone to make the "East End Yards" a success.

W. LOWRY, Weighmaster.

R. E. MURDOCK, for some time connected with the Union Depot Hotel, is now in charge of the Eastern Exchange, East Liberty. This fine hotel is located in the vicinity of the retail stock yards, and will doubtless in the future, as in the past, receive a liberal share of public patronage. Mr. Murdock knows how to keep a hotel.

JAKE BERRY, the popular salesman for the stock firm of Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, sports a hat said to have been captured in one of the assaults upon the strongholds of the city of Paris, he wears in size other hat like it in this country as yet, though Shriver, metal clerk for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has one as shockingly bad.

WE notice that the firms about to do business in the new retail cattle yards have had the good sense to put up their names over their gates. We have to go again and again urged this upon the dealers in the Allegheny market. Will they now take the hint, or must purchasers, reporters and all interested climb fences and edge their way through a heap of horns to find the owners of the stock?

THE new retail cattle yards have been opened, yet Mike Portser is still serene, and presides over the destinies of the cattle scales as though nothing had occurred. Mike drives a Mexican iron gray horse, captured six weeks ago in the wilds of Texas, shipped to Pittsburgh, and bought by him in the stock yards. He is as gentle as a lamb in harness, but don't seem to like the noise of the city. Keep a tight rein on him, Mike.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 27.—The wool market is firm, but the demand is restricted by high prices and prudential considerations on the part of manufacturers. The latter continue to pick up odd lots of domestic wherever they can be found at about previous rates, but resist every effort made to compel them to pay a further advance. Thus they manage to keep along, with occasional recourse to the foreign grades stock, while awaiting developments in regard to the new clip.

From present indications in the principal wool growing States, this is likely to open at very high prices, farmers this year having exalted views of the value of their product. If such should be the case, they will be likely to hold back supplies, instead of hurrying them forward to the Eastern markets to take advantage of the present exigencies of consumption, as predicted by many. The holding back policy, however, would only compel manufacturers to turn their attention to foreign wool, and the cost of this must operate as a check upon the demands of home growers, who will not be able to force prices beyond this limit.

The amount of wool now remaining in the hands of dealers is very insignificant, and, so far as this market is concerned, probably does not exceed 200,000 lbs. It is evident that this small stock, divided among manufacturers, would go but a very little way toward postponing the consumptive demand for new wool, even if it were not held at prices which forbid its being taken for that purpose.

There is very little doing in domestic fleeces, only small lots being available. Pulled wools continue in active demand, but without change in prices. The bulk of current transactions are in California, Cape and Mestiza wools, which are taken in large lots and at very full prices. The California spring clip has been about all bought up, and buyers are now only returning home, but with no brilliant prospect of large gains as the result of their speculation. It is true that prices here rule 10@12c higher than last year; but this advance has been more than offset by the enhanced cost of the article, including duties and speculative competition of these Eastern operators. The demand for fine wools have been light and foot up about 700,000 lbs. Included are 3,000 lbs XX Ohio at 46c; 2,000 lbs X do on private terms; 4,000 lbs unwashed do, 40c; 3,000 lbs Michigan, 52c; 10,000 lbs New York State XX, 53@54c; 5,000 lbs X do, 49c; 4,000 lbs X Western, 51c; 3,000 lbs New Hampshire XX, 57½c; 5,100 lbs unwashed Western, 25c; 1,000 lbs unmerchantable, 40c; 1,200 lbs combing, 54c; 1,500 lbs do do, 49@50c; 2,000 lbs unwashed Kentucky (burry) 40c; 1,000 lbs fat sheep, 42½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 29—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 1@3 ⅌ cent. Clearings about $19,000,000.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments opened dull and steady at the close were strong and a traction higher.

Coupons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	113⅞
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109⅞
5-20s, 1865	111¾	5-20s, 1865, new	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull, without material change.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	69½
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	35½
Virginias, new	68		

STOCKS

Opened firm. As indicated last week the cliques in Reading and Rock Island had got those stocks "but after the second call the entire list broke tremendously on sales by the 'Bears,' but as money is so easy, it is expected the 'bulls' will again 'lift' their favorites. Western Union, Ohios and Pittsburgh have been the weakest stocks on the list. The market closed steady, with a recovery from the extreme depression, with Reading, Rock Island and Lake Shore the leaders. The Times says the sudden and unexpected weakness in the market about 3 P. M. was occasioned by the receipt of a telegram from Washington to the effect that Secretary Boutwell had decided that the Bank of the Metropolis must pay tax on their surplus dividend.

W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Rock Island	121
Quicksilver	13¾	N. J. Central	103
Mariposa	5	Mo. Pacific	94
Preferred	8	Preferred	83
Adams Express	81¾	Wabash	45
Wells-Fargo Express	46	Preferred	62
Ameri'n Express	56	Fort Wayne	99
United States Express	55	Terre Haute	30
Pacific Mail	48	Preferred	60
New York Central	99	Chicago and Alton	94
New York Cent. Scrip	78	Preferred	98
Erie	36¾	Ohio and Mississippi	30
Preferred	74	Illinois Cent.	136
Harlem	125	Burlington and Quincy	117
Reading	118	Illinois Central	136
Preferred	120	Illinois Central	123
Michigan	124	Union Pacific	92
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	119¾	Central Pacific Bonds	103
Northwestern	86¾	Union	92
Northwestern Pref'd	90¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1871.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet at $1 26@1 26½ for June, and $1 27 for July.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet at 32c for June, and 30½@34c for July.

OATS—None. Quiet.

HOGS—Receipts lower, at $4 00@4 20.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 50@6 00.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Receipts of beeves 126 cars at 10th street, 89 at Weehawken and 81 at Communipaw. Trade extremely dull, prices ½c lower, and at the close out; many stillers and Texans begin to come for the first time this season. Only new cattle sold. Extra Illinois 12¾@12¾c; prime 12c; a few choice 13c; average 11½@11¾c; good, 11@11½c; common, 10@10½c; inferior and Texan 9@10½c; 6 cars Illinois 7¾ cwt, 12@12½c; 8 cars Illinois 6¾ cwt, 11½c.

Sheep—Receipts 10,500 for the week and 4,400 to-day. Market hard for cattle; prices 50c lower and it is almost impossible to sell; thin sheepare worth 4½@4¾c; fair to good 5@5½c; prime 6c; a car 80 lbs Ohio 6c; a car 100 lbs Jersey 6¼c; a car 96 lbs 6¼c; a car 80 lbs 6c; a car 90 lbs 6c; a car 100 lbs 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts 17,000 for the week and 3,000 to-day; market weak at 5 1-16@5¼c for live and 6½@6¾c for dressed. A strike among the bakers damages the market somewhat.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Cotton firm at 16½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 29.—Cotton strong at 16c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 29.—Cotton firm at 16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Cotton—demand light but held firm; middling 16½@16¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; family $6 25@7 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged at 42@45c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping at 16@16½c. Butter dull and drooping at 18@21c. Cheese drooping; factory 12@13c. Provisions dull and nominal; no sales of consequence, and no inquiry. Hogs dull and declined to $4 40@4 45. Tobacco active and advanced. Whisky dull and drooping; sales at 87½@88c, closing at the inside.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Tobacco—sales 1½ hhds; prices very high and market unsettled. Bagging—market quiet and firm; middling 15¾c. Flour in good demand and firm; extra family $6 75@7 00. Wheat quiet and firm at $1 25@1 30. Corn in good shipping demand, shelled 60c. Oats quiet and steady at 42½c. Rye quiet and firm at $1 05@1 10. Provisions dull and nothing doing; mess pork held at $16 50 in round lots; bacon packed ½, 9@9½c; hams, sugar-cured, 15½c. Lard 13@13½c. Bulk meats loose 6, 8@8½c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 46; No 2 red Wabash $1 42; No 1 D and M red $1 46; No 2 do $1 43¾; rejected red $1 15. Corn firm; high mixed 36½c; low mixed 35½c; yellow 36c; Michigan 35c. Oats firm; No 1 35c, closing at 34c; No 2 33½c; Michigan 34c. Freights very firm and vessels scarce.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—Flour quiet but unchanged; 1,500 bushels. No 1 red winter $1 45; No 2 $1 42. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 36c; low do held at 35c. Oats—No 1 37c. Petroleum firm; crude petroleum 50 90; refined 24c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Cattle very dull this week and lower; sales 25,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7 50@8c; fair to good 6½@7c; common to fair 5½@6½c. Hogs dull; sales 3,000 at 6½@6¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Flour steady; Ohio and Indiana, $7 25@7 50. Wheat scarce and firm; red western $1 36@1 37, Rye $1 10. Corn firm; yellow 56c; mixed western 52@54c. Oats firm at 68@70c. Whisky steady at 94@95.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—Cotton—no transactions; low middling held at 15c. Bacon—clear sides 10½c; shoulders 9c. Lard—tierces 12½c; kegs 13½c; packed. Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25@6 00.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 29.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declined to 34@35c. Potatoes $1 60@1 65.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania $1 55@1 58. Corn quiet and weak; mixed western 74@76c. Oats 62@65c.

Bargains, Bargains!

Always Ahead of the Times.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING

PRICES:

SUN SHADES at 40 cents.
SUN SHADES at 50 cents.
SUN SHADES at 60 cents.
SUN SHADES, extra bargains, 75 cents.
BUFF PARASOLS at 60 cents.
CUTTING HOSE at 10 cents.
Extra Bargains in COTTON HOSE at 12½ cents.
MEN'S HALF HOSE at 12½ cents.
Extra BRITISH HALF HOSE at 20 cents.
LADIES' RUSTLES at 75 cents.

SILK AND LINEN FANS,

A Large Assortment, just received.
HAMBURG EDGINGS at 15 cents.
HAMBURG EDGINGS at 20 cents.
LACE COLLARS at 25 cents.
New Styles LINEN COLLARS at 20 cents.
LARGE ASSORTMENT

Point Lace Collars and Point Laces.
RIBBONS, BOWS, SCARFS,
CORDET SATINS.

BLACK SILKS,

In great variety. SUSPENDERS, UNDERWEAR, STARR SHIRTS, SATCHELS, in short almost everything in the TRIMMING LINE. Hereafter

Messrs. Morganstern & Co.

Will keep open on SATURDAY EVENINGS for the accommodation of those who cannot be supplied during the day. MWF

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Rogers & C, 196 bbls sheet iron. Laing & McKelvin, 67 sks coffee, 15 do wheat. W Welsh & Co, 1 sk wool. Vogdes & McGraw, 1 bbl rags. Gueckenheimer & Bro, 50 bxs tobacco. Wm Neelis, 57 lambs. H Phillips, Harper & Co, 1 bbl bacon. Reed & Bro, 2 cars lumber. Thos Hetherington, 10 bags oats. Watt, La Co, 1 bbl & 1 pkge apples. J H Neeper, 1 bx cars. McQuiston & Smith, 193 sks oats. Carter & Bro, 4 bxs tallow.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

China	May 31	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 31	Liverpool.
Genesis	June 1	Liverpool.
Batavia	June 1	Liverpool.
Iowa	June 2	Glasgow.
Oceanic	June 3	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	June 3	Havre.
Nebraska	June 5	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 7	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 7	Liverpool.
Britannia	June 7	Glasgow.
Algeria	June 10	Liverpool.
Europa	June 10	Glasgow.
Java	June 14	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14	Liverpool.
Alexandria	June 14	Glasgow.
Manhattan	June 17	Liverpool.
India	June 17	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	June 21	Havre.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow.
Columbia	June 24	Glasgow.
Atlantic	June 24	Liverpool.
Scandinavia	June 28	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 29, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed up: Granite State at 5:30 P. M. River falling fast; clear and hot. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.

Monongahela two feet six inches, river marks.

Glass house two feet nine inches.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva.....U. S. mail line.....S A. M., 5 P. M.
Zanesville.....Julia No. 2.....Pitman.....4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet six inches. There is, however, more water in glass house, as the Julia No. 2 came up drawing thirty-three inches, and experienced no trouble. The weather during the day was very warm. Trade on the landing dull.

As usual we are indebted to the officers of the steamer Julia No. 2 for favors. Thanks.

The steamer Argosy was the only departure for the lower rivers.

THE capital invested in vessels on the Mississippi river, and in the cargoes they are incess

THE VERY LATEST.

PARIS.

Troops Returning to Versailles.

The Fires Not Entirely Subdued.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

Plot to Repeat the Horrors of Paris in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The *Echo of Parliament* reports that the Germans have seized letters from leading members on the Paris Commune disclosing a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium. A plot has been formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where the radical movement was to be continued, insurrection was to be incited, buildings to be set on fire, and the Paris horrors repeated.

Extradition of Communists Refused.

BERNE, May 28.—The Swiss Federal Council, after considering the dispatches of Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, with relation to the extradition of Communist refugees, *decided* that an investigation must be had in each case, and only those refugees to be delivered over to the French authorities who are proved guilty of *ordinary* crime.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 29.—In the Assembly to-day, General Changarnier defended Marshal Bazaine's capitulation of Metz. Gen. Le Flo announced that all capitulations during the German war were to be investigated by a council of war. A motion was introduced in favor of erecting a monument to the hostages massacred by the insurgents.

The remnants of the insurrection, consisting of a few scattered bands who had taken refuge in the Bois de Vincennes, surrendered to-day. General Clinchant's division has returned to Paris.

Government Troops Returning to Versailles.

PARIS, Monday Evening, May 29.—A portion of the army which entered the city is returning to Versailles. The Fifth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Arrondissements and Belleville and Villette quarters remain under military occupation. The city is calm and the streets are thronged with sight-seers.

Fires are still burning inside the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville. The discipline of the army is admirable.

POLITICAL KNAVERY

How Campbell was Counted in and Schenck Counted Out in the Third Ohio District—Trial of Peter Schwab.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The hearing of the case of Peter Schwab, of Butler county, Third Ohio Congressional District, charged with stuffing the ballot box at the Schenck-Campbell election, came up for hearing before United States Commissioner Kumler in Hamilton to-day. The testimony appears to have been quite damaging to the arraigned. A special to the *Times and Chronicle* says: H. L. Mooney, Sheriff of that county, testified that Schwab was raised after the polls were closed, the lid of the ballot box and threw something in that looked like tickets, then closed the box. Schwab at the same time saying, "did you see that?" Afterwards the two stamped across the street, where Schwab said he had put in fifty-one or fifty-three ballots, witness could not remember which. Dr. Nichol, editor of the Butler county *Democrat*, the dispatch says, testified that Schwab told him on the night of the election that he had put the tickets in the ballot box, that he wanted witness to see Russell, Democratic Judge in the Fourth ward, and have the same thing done there. Richard Cole testified to being present in the Auditor's office when the tickets were taken from the box, and results of his observations there, after which the Commissioner held Schwab in $4,000 bonds to appear before the United States District Court, Schwab giving security for his appearance.

PITTSTON, PA.

Every Man Rescued From the Shaft Must Die in a Few Hours—The Great Mistake of the Rescuing Party.

PITTSTON, May 29.—Every man who was taken out of the pit alive yesterday morning is in imminent danger. Most of them can live but a few hours, and a few of them are dead this morning. It is impossible as yet to estimate the number of those that may have died to-day, but the physicians in attendance now emphatically assert that not one of those thought to be rescued can recover from the injuries sustained. There was a great difference between the arrangement of the West Pittston shaft, burned on Saturday, and that at Avondale. In the Avondale shaft there was a furnace, but here there was none, and air was forced down by means of a large fan. The breaker caught fire at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The fire was entirely extinguished down to the bottom. It is now confidently believed that if the men in charge of the rescue had thought of this feature in the construction of the shaft and had procured a new fan and set it in operation immediately, enough air could have been forced down to maintain life in all the men who were behind the tarriadge; but no fan was brought until it was too late. Most of the men perished for want of air.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1871.

THE BOOK CONCERN INVESTIGATION.

The Methodist Book Concern Committee has postponed to June 15th the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lanahan, and will probably soon adjourn. Bishop Janes has requested all parties invited to meet with the Committee during the investigation. Dr. Carleton's affidavit, which was filed this afternoon in reply to Dr. Lanahan's petition for a mandamus to enable him to get access to the Book Concerns' papers, reviews at length Lanahan's connection with each part of the Concern, and the troubles and difficulties in which they have been involved from 1 69, and alleges the only object of Dr. Lanahan in present proceedings is to interfere with the full examination of the books lately began by direction of Dr. Carleton.

DEATH OF RODNEY SCHURZ.

Rodney Schurz, formerly a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of Brooklyn, died on Saturday. He headed the party which, in 1854, lighted the bail in this city during a political meeting. The friction matches and candles, whence arose the name "Locofoco" Democrats.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations are making on the most extensive scale throughout the city for the celebration of Decoration Day to-morrow. At 2 A. M. a Government steamer will take on board at the navy yard, Brooklyn, all the officers of the United States navy and foreign vessels in port, one hundred marines and the marine band. The company will proceed to Harlem, and thence by special train to Woodlawn Cemetery, to decorate the grave of Farragut. The ceremony takes place at sunrise. There will be an oration by General Cluitin.

NOT APPROVED.

Governor Hoffman returned to-day to the Secretary of State the bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and the Code amendment bill, not approved.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hamilton, Mo., had a $42,000 fire, with only $1,200 insurance.

It is expected the city tax levy of Cincinnati for next year will be thirteen and a half mills.

Mr. Greeley addressed the citizens of Galveston, Texas, Saturday night on the political topics of the day.

Rev. Geo. E. Pierce, ex-President of Western Reserve College, died at Hudson, Ohio, on Saturday, aged seventy-six years.

Mrs. Wells, mother of ex-Commissioner of Revenue David A. Wells, died at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-four.

John Billsterre, an aged German of St. Joseph, Mo., had domestic trouble, and on Sunday committed suicide by taking morphine.

The Bohemians of Cleveland and vicinity yesterday celebrated, by a procession, &c., the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss.

The next meeting of the United Presbyterian General Assembly will be held at Washington, Iowa, on the third Wednesday of May next.

A cable telegram announces the death of Mrs. Field, of Boston, mother of Kate Field, on board the steamer Russia, at Queenstown, on the 6th inst.

Ellery C. Daniel, late cashier of the Webster National Bank, Boston, has been indicted in the United States District Court for embezzling its funds to the amount of $10,000.

The next conference of Jewish rabbis, preachers and delegates from Hebrew congregations, will meet in Cincinnati on Monday next. All parts of the country are expected to be represented.

A Havana telegram of yesterday says: Sixteen armed men, belonging to Lieris' band, recently surrendered in Moron district. Subsequently the troops, with them at bay, brought within the Spanish lines ninety more prisoners. Valmaseda has declined for the present the offer of two thousand Havana volunteers to take the field, considering his present force of troops sufficient for the work. The arrests of suspected parties at Villa de Cobre and Santiago de Cuba is continued.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 29, 1871.

The Major Anderson arrived at 2 P. M. River four feet three inches and falling slowly; weather warm.

M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—River nine feet three inches, having fallen three inches during the day. Arrived—Lucy Kanawha river; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Wauanita, St. Louis; Exchange, Pittsburgh. Weather hot; slight shower to-night with the prospect of more rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—River slowly falling, two feet six inches in the chute and four feet six inches in the canal. Cloudy and warm; fine rain this afternoon. Freights are offering more freely. Arrived and departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati. Arrived—Head of the Gruesbeck grounded in the head of the canal, but will probably get through to-night. The Susie Silver and R. W. Snider are advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. The Little Condor, from Cairo to Pomeroy, passed up, and the Clay Wilson, Cairo to Pomeroy, is at the foot of the canal.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 29.—Weather cloudy and warm with a light rain during the morning and afternoon. River fallen six inches. Departed—Lady Lariat, midnight; Peytona, 4 P. M.; Bermuda, 4 P. M.; Maryland, 4 P. M.; Belle Vernon and Quickstep, 5:30 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Tarascon, 10 A. M.; Florence Lee, 11 A. M.; Bowling Green, 5 P. M. Two or three towboats passed up.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 29.—Port list: Sallie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Argonaut No. 3, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 9 P. M.; Battle, Cairo to White river, 2 A. M.; Charles B. Church, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Tarascon, Quickstep, 5:30 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 12 M.; Emperor, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Nashville, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 5 P. M.; James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M. River fell two inches. Cloudy; mercury 75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Arrived—Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; Sophie Kyle, Quincy; Alice, Vicksburg; Petrel, Upper Mississippi; W. H. Brown, Cairo; Grand Tower, Memphis; Dover, Cairo. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Harry Hanson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Mollie McPike, Galena; Hawkeye No. 2, Wheeling; Petrel, Memphis; Barge, Pittsburgh; Barges, Evansville. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—River stationary with three feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm; heavy rains last night and to-day. Arrived—Mollie Ragon, Evansville; Tycoon, Cairo. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Evansville.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Weather unsettled; mercury 86. River falling steadily. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river; Colorado, St. Louis. Departed—Bismarck and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Leonidas, Belfast and Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Mary Boyd and Columbia, Arkansas; Olive Branch, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Arrived—Hornet No. 2, Lioness No. 2, Ajax, and Bigley and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Commodwealth, St. Louis; Nick Longworth, Louisville.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Closing Arguments in the Milligan-Hovey Case—Charge of Judge Drummond.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—This morning the argument in the Milligan case was continued by General Harrison for the defense, who occupied all the forenoon session. In the afternoon Mr. Hendricks closed the argument in a speech of three hours in length.

Judge Drummond then charged the jury as follows: "Lambdin Milligan, Alvin P. Hovey et al., United States Circuit Court, May term, 1871. This is an action of trespass brought by plaintiff against defendants for alleged wrongful arrest and imprisonment on the 5th of October, 1864, during the rebellion. The plaintiff was a citizen of Indiana, not engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, the defendants were officers of the United States, the military or naval service of the United States, the military commander of the district of Indiana, duly appointed by the President. As such commander he ordered the arrest of the plaintiff. He was accordingly arrested at his house and brought to Indianapolis and confined in prison. He was shortly after tried before a military commission on certain charges brought against him for conspiring against the government in affording aid and comfort to the enemy, *inciting* insurrection, disloyal practices and violation of the usages of war. He was convicted of the crimes charged and sentenced to be hanged. His imprisonment was continued under this sentence at Indianapolis until the 24 day of June, 1865, when a commutation to *hard labor* was made in the sentence by the President, Gen. Hovey ordered the plaintiff to be transferred to the Penitentiary of Ohio at Columbus, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, where he remained till the 16th of April, 1866, when he was liberated. In the meantime the plaintiff had made application to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where this trial was declared to be without jurisdiction, and for the acts thus done by General Hovey as military commander, by other defendants as members of the Military Commission, by others as having given some agency in his arrest, trial and imprisonment, that the action is brought. Although the plaintiff simply states in his declaration that he was arrested and imprisoned, without stating the reasons which influenced them, the defendants rely upon several defenses. They declare, first, that they are not guilty of the acts complained; second, that the arrest and imprisonment grew out of the plaintiff's participation in offences charged against him before the Military Commission, that he was guilty thereof, and that defendants were acting as officers in the army of the United States, under the authority of the President, without malice, and with no more force than necessary; thirdly, that for all acts done prior to the 13th of March, 1866, the limitation of two years prescribed by the seventh section of the act, *habeas corpus* act of Congress of March 3, 1863, applies, the suit having been brought on the 13th of March, 1868, and the defendants say, as the imprisonment was after March 13, 1866, they are not guilty. If it appears that these issues of fact in the evidence has been presented, and upon which you are to find a verdict. The agency of most of the defendants with the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff is not seriously controverted. We now proceed to consider the defense. However it may have been before the arrest and trial, there is no doubt that the acts of Gen. Hovey and his brother officers in the seizure, trial and sentence of the plaintiff were ratified and approved by the Executive Department of the Government. The legislation of Congress has also been in the same direction, as well as that of the State of Indiana. The first question, therefore, is whether the defendants are liable at all. The Supreme Court of the United States decided upon the facts then before it that the action of the Military Commission by which the trial and sentence of the plaintiff was null and void. The Court also decides that in the trial and sentence the Constitutional rights of the plaintiff were involved, that is, the act done was prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Evidence has been introduced by the defendants to show that a formidable conspiracy existed in Indiana and elsewhere to rebels hostile to the Government, and that their purpose was to involve the whole of society if possible. The military authorities had knowledge of this scheme, and believed it indispensable to arrest the leaders, among the rest the plaintiff. Whether the evidence would justify conviction before a civil court need not be stated. It is clear that the officers were performing their military duty, and that the conduct of defendants was approved by the highest officers of the nation. All these circumstances should be carefully considered. So, too, if you should believe the acts of defendants were done without sufficient excuse, as the Court views the law and evidence, the plaintiff can recover damages for the imprisonment from the 13th of November, 1865, and he is entitled to compensation. That would include certainly every pecuniary loss he sustained, as well directly as indirectly. It will be observed that the charge of the court has been more an exposition of the law than a commentary on the facts, and that it has necessarily been so. The material facts are not in controversy, and the question is, what is the law upon these facts? The facts in dispute the court leaves to you; the law you will take from the court. I commend the case to your careful and candid and intelligent consideration." The jury then retired at about six, with instructions to return a sealed verdict if they did not agree before seven o'clock, at which time the court adjourned.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—A shooting affray occurred at Hopfield, Arkansas, opposite here, yesterday. Thos. Collier, proprietor of the hotel, and a party of friends were shooting at a target in the yard, when George, a colored magistrate, and his deputy called and told Collier says ordered them in a very insulting manner to stop shooting, which the party did and retired to the hotel. Words ensued between Collier and the constable. The latter drew a pistol and fired at Collier, one of the party fired at the constable, and he and Wright left, but soon returned, with a large party of negroes, all armed. After calling on Collier to come out, they fired a volley into the house, wounding Collier slightly in the thigh. Collier's party then returned the fire, killing Ben Haynor, and the others fled. Last night many of the citizens of Hopefield came over, fearing an attack by the negroes, and those who remained took refuge in the wharf-boat and guarded themselves. This afternoon Sheriff Phillips and the county constable arrived, and, it is said, are arresting a number of persons charged with participating in the affair.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Wild Cat" was produced for the fifth time at the Opera House last evening, with Miss Ravel in the title role. The attendance was only fair. "Almance will be given at half past two this afternoon, when "Wild Cat" will be performed. It will also hold the boards at night, after which it will be withdrawn.

MR. GOSSIN'S BENEFIT, it should be remembered, takes place to-morrow night, when a bill of unusual length and excellence can be expected. Miss Marietta Ravel will appear.

LIBRARY HALL.—Despite the heat, the attendance at Library Hall still continues to be very large. The great excellence of Prof. Cromwell's art entertainments has come to be recognized by all classes. His audience last evening visited all Switzerland, building, cities, parks and places of interest in the city of London. To-night they can' see Switzerland, the land of William Tell, with all its grand scenery. Library Hall is one of the coolest places in the city, so that visitors need apprehend no suffering from the heat.

MINSTRELS COMING.—Simmons & Slocum's minstrels will play for one week at the new Opera House, commencing next Monday evening. This troupe has earned a first class reputation in Philadelphia where it is permanently located at the Arch street Opera House. The programmes selected for the week are full of new songs, acts, etc., and cannot fail to please. Our citizens are liberal patrons of this class of amusements where they are worthy, and we expect to see the Opera House filled every night during the stay of this company.

VARIETIES.—The Japs had a full house last night, and gave an exhibition full of wonderful acts. They are well worth a visit. The St. Felix infant ballet troupe are regular little wonders. A grand Decoration Day entertainment will be given to-night.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dress Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Bookbinders and Stationers—Kay & Company.
Wedding Invitations—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
New Books—A. A. Clarke & Co.
Boarding—102 Fourth avenue.
For State Senator—James L. Graham.
Wool Hats and Hats—Mrs. W. Taylor.
Business Chance—L. M. Moyes.
Property for Sale or Exchange—W. K. McClintock.
Room for Rent—220 Liberty street.
Mortgage Bonds—New
Railroad Company.
Horsemen, Attention—324 Penn street.
Change of Time—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.
Change of Time—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
Festival—Frazier's Hall, Allegheny.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, Monday, June 5.
Strawberry Festival—North Avenue M. E. Church.
Pittsburgh's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Wild Cat.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
Mansion at Auction—Mellwaine.
Valuable Property at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Linen Hats—Kamm's.
China Hall—R. E. Breed & Co.
Silk Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Stylish Hats—139 Wood street.
Trunks—Jones & Love.
Boots and Shoes—19 Fifth avenue.
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine—Joseph LeFavre.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Kondel & Co.
Wool Hats—116 Market street.
Hat Emporium—139 Wood street.
Wood Sewing Machine—John Hagger & Son.
Piles Cured—Dr. W. A. McCandless.
Weed Family Favorite—116 Market street.
Residences for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Land for Sale—H. S. Kerr.
House and Lot for Sale—C. H. Love.
House for Sale—H. Love.
Lots at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Saratoga Water—Simon Johnston.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Strawberries—Henry Rea, Jr.
Cream Ale—Peter Dantz & Co.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb.
Brick Foundry Favorite—Dilworth & Son.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Drug and Medicine Business—J. E. Bender & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
For $1 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Chinaware—Higby, Cust & Co.
Sight and Phrenology—Prof. C. Dr. Griffith.
Duquesne Hat—Fleming.
Iron City Hat—139 Wood street.
London Hat—Fleming.
Cigars—Ben Fullerton.
Hats—Wood Street Hatter.
Broadway Hat—139 Wood street.
Kingston Hat—Fleming.
Wilson Hat—139 Wood street.
Horsemen, Attention—221 Penn street.
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine—Joseph Le Favre.
Chinaware—Higby, Cust & Co.
Crockery—189 Liberty street.
China Store—Higby, Cust & Co.
Military Caps—Remley.
Stylish Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Military Caps—Opera Hat House.

There is a merchant in New York, wealthy, talented and of high social position, who for the last fifteen years has regularly at the end of every six months gone to some hotel in the city and had a week's debauch, shutting himself in a room and never leaving it till his drunken madness is over. Then he is overwhelmed with shame and remorse, and is a man again till another six months rolls around, and the same unnatural paroxysm again conquers him.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, May 29, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer at 7 A. M.	Barometer at 2 P. M.	Thermometer at 7 A. M.	Thermometer at 2 P. M.	Direction of wind at 7 A. M.	Direction of wind at 2 P. M.	Velocity at 7 A. M.	Velocity at 2 P. M.	Force (0 to 6) at 7 A. M.	Force (0 to 6) at 2 P. M.	Rainfall since last report	Weather at 7 A. M.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	29.78	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	D.
Chicago, Ill.	29.88	29.86	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	D.
Cincinnati, O.	29.99	29.97	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.18	D.
Cleveland, O.	29.92	29.90	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	D.
Davenport, Iowa.	29.87	29.85	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	C.
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	29.88	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	C.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.98	29.96	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	C.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	29.88	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	C.
New Orleans, La.	30.00	29.98	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	.00	C.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.80	29.78	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	0.00	D.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.80	29.78	58	68	S. E.	S. E.	4	6	2	3	0.00	C.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, brisk; E, very brisk; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow, etc.

Signed: Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 60 Fifth avenue, have the latest-of every design and style of gentlemen's furnishing goods.

TO-DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Memorial Day—How it Will be Observed—Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

To-day, the 26th of May, having been designated by the Grand Commander of the G. A. R. of the United States, as a day to be observed throughout the nation in commemoration of those who offered up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country in the late war for the Union, and the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association having designated this as the day most appropriate upon which to dedicate the beautiful shaft erected on Seminary Hill to the memory of the fallen heroes of the country the day will be observed throughout in a fitting manner. It is celebrated by the people after the manner of celebrating holidays generally, but in a spirit of heartfelt sorrow for our departed friends, and reverential gratitude to the living who fought and vote the day as a sacred duty.

The appropriate features of the memorial services have all been completed as have also the arrangements for dedicating the monument.

At 9 A. M. the Mayor of the county will assemble at their respective headquarters at 7 o'clock, this morning, and proceed to the various cemeteries for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' graves.

Post No. 151 attending to the cemeteries on the South Side, Post No. 88 to those on the North Side, and Posts Nos. 3 and 117 to those lying between the rivers. After the decoration ceremonies have been performed all the posts will assemble at the hall of Post No. 8, No. 104 Fourth avenue, and at 1 o'clock P. M. will form for the procession, which will march to the hall of Post No. 3 to the rendezvous on Water street.

The procession will form in the following order:

1st. The soldiers' orphans escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, as a guard of honor, will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.

2d. The National Guard will form as indicated in the general order No. 2, Brigade headquarters.

3d. The Allegheny division will form on Penn street, right resting on Water street.

4th. The Pittsburgh division will form on Liberty street, right resting on First avenue.

5th. The Birmingham division will move across the Birmingham bridge and will halt on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.

The marshals will be in front of their designated positions at 1:30 o'clock sharp, and the column will move promptly and positively at 2 o'clock.

The movements of the 4th will be as follows: First brigade will form on Water street, right resting on Wood. The second brigade will form on Wood street, right resting on Water. At thirty minutes past one a gun will be fired as a signal for brigade commanders to have their brigades in motion. At one forty-five a second gun will be fired, which will be the signal for the troops of the first brigade to wheel into column by battalions, and another fifty-five gun, and the first brigade will take up the line of march, and the second brigade will wheel into column by platoons, and as soon as the first brigade has passed the second will move without further orders.

The following order has been issued by the Marshal of the Pittsburgh division:

HEADQUARTERS PITTSBURGH DIVISION, }
May 29, 1871. }

GENERAL ORDER.

Societies and organizations of the city of Pittsburgh intending to participate in the dedication ceremonies on Friday, May 26, will report to the undersigned.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association, and soldiers accompanying them, will form on Liberty street, right resting on First avenue.

Delegation of Veteran Soldiers from the Soldiers' Home will form on Liberty street, right connecting with Reserve Association.

Delegation of citizens on foot will form on Second avenue, right resting on Liberty street.

Pittsburgh Turners will form on Third avenue, right resting on Liberty street.

United Brethren Benevolent Aid Relief will form on Fourth avenue, right resting on Liberty street.

Pittsburgh butchers will form on the south side of Liberty street, right resting on Fourth avenue.

The Mayor and City Councils of the city of Pittsburgh will form on Market street, right resting on Third avenue.

Delegations of citizens in carriages, and delegations from manufacturing establishments on foot, will form on Liberty street, right resting on Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

All other organizations not herein named, intending to participate, are requested to report for assignment to the Pittsburgh division, at the Grand Turner's office, between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, or at 1 o'clock at the corner of Liberty and Sixth (late St. Clair) streets.

Delegations must be in their designated positions at 1:30 P. M., sharp, as the column will move promptly at 1:30 P. M.

By order.

J. F. DENNISTON,
Marshal Pittsburgh Division.

W. M. DALGLIESH, Chief of Staff.

A special dispatch was received yesterday evening, stating that General Hartranft and staff, Philadelphia at 7:30 last evening and arrive in this city at 9:30 this morning. The committee appointed at the Reserves and soldiers' meeting at the Union Depot at five o'clock this morning, on a special train, for Latrobe, where they will meet the General and the governor Geary and escort them to the city on the special train. At the Union Depot the distinguished guests will be received by the Mayor and Joint Committee of Councils and an escort of old soldiers, including the Reserve Association, and conducted to the Monongahela House.

The special train will be in charge of J. McG. Creighton and Mr. Pitcairn, and the committee will be in charge of Col. Robert Anderson.

The decorations throughout this city and Allegheny are very general and of a most beautiful character. At most of the public buildings the flag will be displayed at half mast, and many private dwellings are decorated with evergreens and drooping flags. The COMMERCIAL office displays two flags from every window, and star striped banners, upon which are appropriate inscriptions, are profusely, yet tastefully displayed around the building. The armory of the Duquesne Grays, on Fourth avenue, is tastefully and elegantly decorated with evergreens, wreaths of flowers and the national flag draped in black. As we have before stated the decorations are very general, and the day will be generally observed.

NEW NOVELTIES are to be found in endless variety at the furnishing emporium of H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, 60 Fifth avenue.

STYLISH.—One out of style might as well be out of the world, the old saying is. Go to Oppenheimer's, 60 Fifth avenue, and see the beautiful and elegant new arrival of stylish goods.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

James Douglass to James Riddle, July 28, 1870; half acre of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings.....$150

Wm. Beedling to John Brown, March 29, 1871; lot No. 21 in John Brown's plan of lots, Shaler township.....$1,000

Anna M. Miller et al. to Fred. Miller, April 5, 1871; 25x50 feet on Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....$3,000

John Dillon, et ux. to Albert G. Denny, May 16, 1871; lots Nos. 122 and 124 in Mullin and Maples plan of lots of the subdivision and extension of Allentown.....$600

Ann D. Gilleland to Andrew Scott, May 26, 1871; 12 acres 42 perches of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings.....$3,000

John Beidler to Charles Kinshoffer, March 16, 1871; 25 by 95 feet on Spring Garden avenue, First ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....$1,550

Samuel Skillen to James S. Strickler, May 2, 1871; 14 acres 42 perches of land in Plum township; also 46 acres 70 perches in said township.....$2,963

C. H. Love to Wm. Orr, February 1, 1870; lot No. 31, in C. H. Love's plan of Thirteenth ward lots, Pittsburgh.....

C. H. Love to Wm. Orr, April 1, 1870; lot No. 32 in C. H. Love's plan of Thirteenth ward lots, Pittsburgh.....

C. H. Love to Wm. McBeth, January 1, 1869; lot No. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, South Pittsburgh.....$230

Wm. McBeth to Wm. Thompson, March 24, 1871; lots Nos. 93 and 94, in C. H. Love's plan of Fayette township, buildings.....$2,600

Philip Smith to Hermann Piel, March 31, 1871; 20x100 feet on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, buildings.....$2,200

Robert Arthurs to James Hanlon, May 1, 1871; lot No. 55 in plan of Robert Arthurs, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$500

Dr. Radcliff to H. J. Davis, May 17, 1871; lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Fleming's plan of lots, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, buildings.....$4,400

Christian Kommer to Philip Rondolph, lots Nos. 245 and 246 in McLain and Maple's plan of subdivision of Boydstown, buildings.....$1,500

WATER ICES.—Orange, lemon, coffee and pine apple flavors, and frozen peaches, at Hubley's to-day.

The Alden House.

Under the above name an institution was thrown open to the public in this city last evening, which for convenience, comfort and elegance in its apartments is not surpassed by any establishment in the city. The Alden House is situated on Wood street, near Fifth avenue, and is a drinking and dining saloon combined. The main saloon is on the ground floor, and the dining rooms on the second and third floors. To give a detailed description of the elegant manner in which the establishment is finished and furnished from top to bottom, would require more time than we have at our command, and it is only necessary to say that anything that taste and money could do toward adorning and beautifying the place has been done.

On the second floor, which is reached by an easy flight of stairs, the first object that strikes the eye, is a large and magnificent fountain, of the latest design, with three basins, tapering to the top. Under each basin is a circle of gas jets, covered with beautifully colored glass globes. Over these globes the water will fall in sprays, forming quite a dazzling show. The floor is covered with a magnificent Brussels carpet of beautiful design.

On the third floor is a dining room for the accommodation of clubs and parties. This apartment is also handsomely furnished. Magnificent sideboards, heavily laden with costly silverware of rare designs and finish glitter on the shelves. This ware was made specially to order for Leavenworth & Alden by W. G. Dunseath & Co., our well known jewelers, and we think we do not overstep the mark when we say that Dunseath & Co. never turned better or more beautiful ware. The tables in this room are elegantly finished and so arranged that they can be placed side by side, so as to accommodate almost one hundred persons.

On the fourth floor is the kitchen, furnished with all the modern improvements. This large and commodious, made by Messrs Fare, Miller & Young, Cincinnati, and is the same used in the Burnet House. This stove is of the latest design, and has a reflector and boiler attachments. A dumb waiter passes the viands from this floor to the dining room, and as one is above the dining room, the guests will not be annoyed by the noise or the flavor arising from the culinary department.

The dining department will be superintended by Mr. Hiram Alden, who has had a large and long experience in this line, as will be vouched for by all who were acquainted with the gentleman during his career at the Monongahela House, and in the Alden House, in this city.

The proprietors, Messrs. Leavenworth & Alden, are both familiar with the business in which they have embarked, and will doubtless be successful.

Mr. Leavenworth is a New York gentleman, who has been but a short time in our city, yet since his arrival has made many friends.

Mr. Hiram Alden, Jr., as he is known by all, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have ever met him, and is to-day the most popular and generally liked man who ever stood behind a saloon counter in this city.

OPPENHEIMER & CO., 60 Fifth avenue, have just received a large invoice of silk, merino, gauze, gossamer and colored Lisle thread undershirts and drawers for summer wear.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OFFICER John Gilston found yesterday morning, while on his beat, a roll of oil cloth for stairs, at the corner of Federal street and Wylie avenue, which he turned over to the owner by calling at the station.

LAST evening an officer brought to the station-house a boy about eight years of age, who gave his name as Bartley Dunlap, and said he had been wandering on Fourth avenue. The boy had strayed away from home in the afternoon, and when found was unable to state where he lived.

INFORMATION is wanted of Joseph Cecil, who lost both his arms in the Texas revolution, or his heirs, who are entitled to a land warrant. The Magic Lantern of Texas has voted a tract of land to Cecil, and it awaits a claimant. Any news regarding the matter may be addressed to Mr. William H. Johnston, of this city.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances, &c.—Reports of Committees—Decoration Day —Salaries Increased—Bonds to be Issued.

City Councils met in semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the chair and a quorum of members were present

A NEW MEMBER.

Mayor Brush presented the certificate of the election returns in the Seventeenth ward, as follows: A. had that J. W. Riddle, Esq., had been elected to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Z. Wainwright, Esq. The certificate was approved and the gentleman sworn and admitted to a seat.

DECORATION DAY.

The President announced he had received a communication from the Executive Committee of the G. A. R., extending an invitation to Councils to participate in the ceremonies on Decoration day.

Mr. McCarthy moved to lay upon the table characterizing the occasion as "blasphemous" Decoration Day.

Mr. Shipton moved to accept the invitation. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gallaher, it being admitted that the invitation came too late to make arrangements, the time was extended to 1:30 o'clock P. M. to-day, and not as a body.

The following number of petitions for water and gas were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. McCune offered a remonstrance against the extension of the tracks of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway to Fifth avenue. Accepted.

Mr. E. P. Jones, petition for a change of grade on Minor and Webster avenues. Referred.

Mr. Riddle, claim of K. Bracken for interest on amount due for Forty-second street sewer. Finance Committee.

Mr. Edwards, petition for the opening of Lincoln street. Committee.—Also petition from the viewers on the East End of Penn avenue. Same Committee.

Mr. Murray, communication from the Controller, setting forth that a compromise bond of 1863 for 1865 had been issued without the Mayor's signature, and also that the Controller is charged with the power to issue new bonds. Finance Committee, with power.

Mr. Scully, petition for the opening of Hoabet street, Twenty-third ward, from Fifth avenue to Monongahela river. The petitioners also filed a remonstrance, and the matter was referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Murray, a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of the First Road District to fill in and grade and pave Fifth avenue, between Craig and Brady street. Mr. Burgwin stated that an accident occurred here yesterday, a four-horse wagon going over the hill, and that the grade was too steep. He was not attended by the loss of life, but it might have been.

Mr. Shipton moved to lay upon the table and Mr. Burgwin called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 5; nays,